

# The Technology Review

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## TO THE ALUMNI OF TECHNOLOGY

YOU will agree with me that the hope of America lies primarily in maintaining the highest form of education to be found anywhere in the world. War has ended one era, and has opened up a new one, and in this new era as individuals and as a nation we are called upon to play a great part. Knowing that we can do nothing too good for the training of the young men and women who must bear the heat and burden of the coming day, Technology will never be content with anything but the very best in the field that she has made her own. As in the dark days of old she rallied to her cause innumerable friends, so in the present days of her power and prosperity she can do nothing less than go forward from strength to strength.

RICHARD COCKBURN MACLAURIN.

# technology review

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

### Coleman duPont, '84, to Technology men

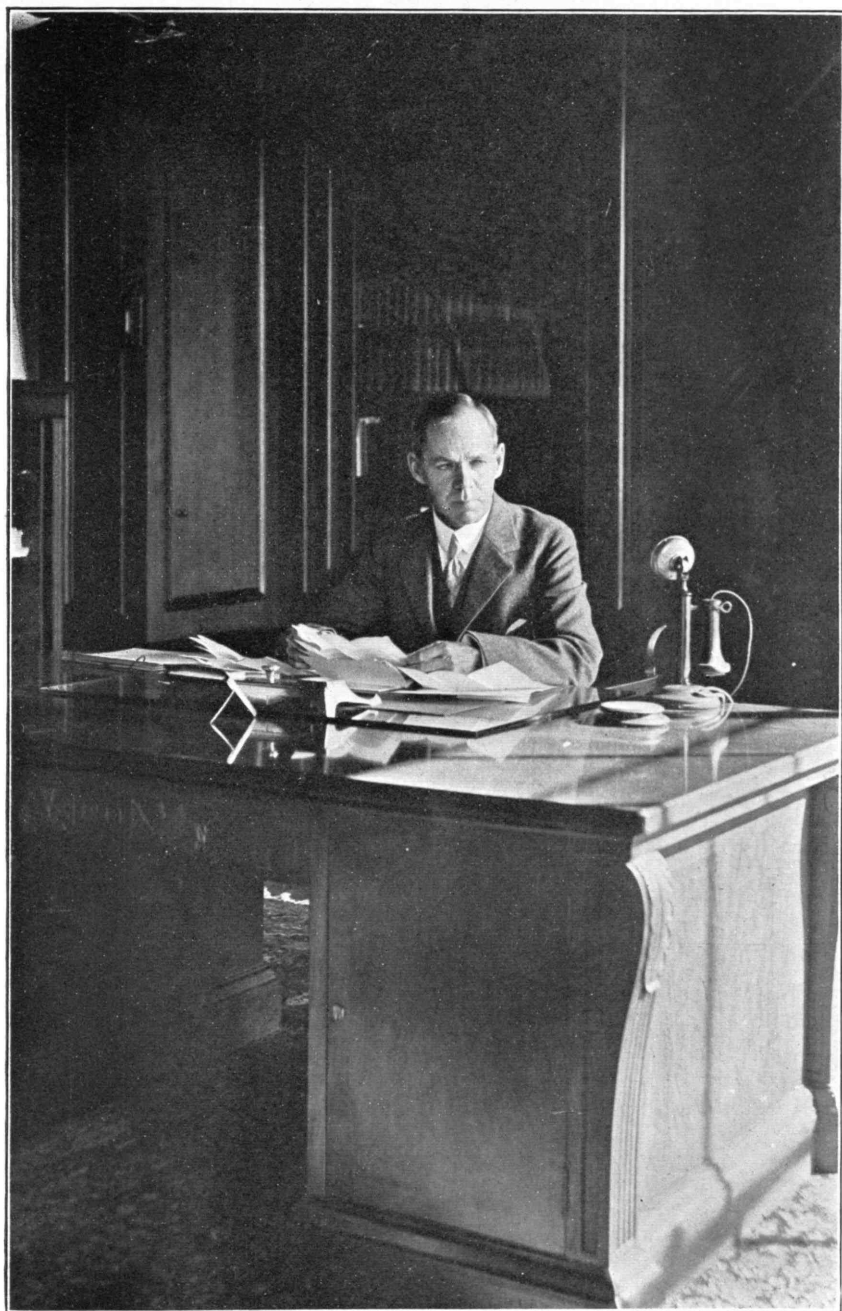
It is an interesting coincidence that at the close of this great war, Technology should again come before the nation, asking for approbation and backing. The Institute was founded at the end of the Civil War, when the advocates of technical education laid their plans before the Legislature of Massachusetts and asked for their approval and backing. Their success is known to every Tech man, and now we are encouraged to appeal, not only to the people of Massachusetts, but to the whole United States for the means of developing a greater Technology. Our national strength lies in our industries and our industries draw to a large extent upon the technical schools for their leaders.

We have solid foundations upon which to build this greater Technology. Our new plant, which has an outside capacity of two thousand five hundred men, can with relatively little alteration be accommodated to the needs of three thousand or thirty-five hundred men. The great need is money. 'MR. SMITH,' THE UNKNOWN BENEFACITOR OF TECHNOLOGY, HAS SET THE GOAL AT EIGHT MILLIONS ENDOWMENT AND HAS FURNISHED A POWERFUL INCENTIVE TO OUR EFFORTS BY PROMISING HALF OF THAT SUM IF WE, THE GRADUATES AND FRIENDS OF TECHNOLOGY, WILL RAISE THE OTHER HALF.

There is, I am sure, no necessity for me to go into the reasons for the raising of this fund—Harvard and Princeton have already launched their campaigns for large endowments to meet the rising cost of living and colleges and universities all over the country are preparing to follow suit. The arrears of the last two years of war, when the colleges were kept open for the benefit of relatively few students, must be made up, and provision made for the enormously increased enrollments of this and next year, when all of our young men are released from wartime service and can turn to the business of education once more.

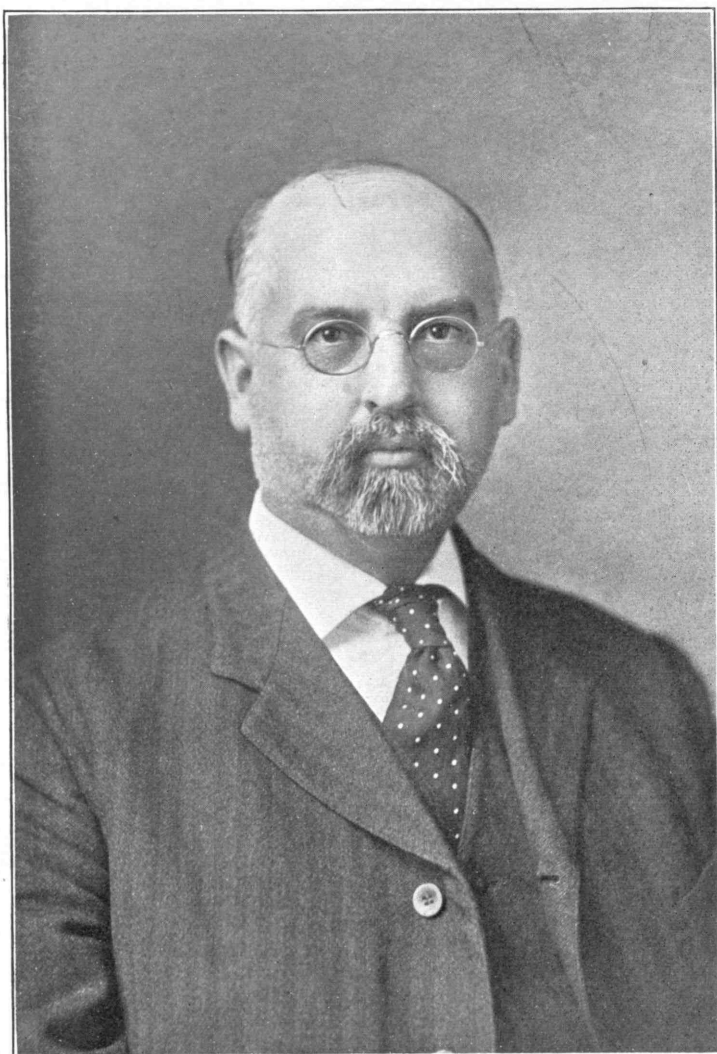
Technology must be ready to serve these young men who have already proven themselves worthy of the best she can offer; she must be ready to give a fuller measure of service to the country by turning out more men of power and enthusiasm than ever before in her history. The whole world of commerce is looking to America for opportunity and for leadership and America is looking to the men of science, the men of practical scientific training for guidance. Technology has proven herself able to develop such men and if she is given a free hand and a full opportunity, will make herself a bulwark of strength to the nation.

COLMAN DUPONT, '84.



DR. RICHARD C. MACLAURIN

From a recent photograph in his office



PROFESSOR CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS CURRIER  
1862-1919

Head of the Department of History

## THE FACTS FROM DR. MACLAURIN

It is a condition and not a theory that confronts us

TECHNOLOGY cannot conduct a campaign for its endowment like Harvard, because she has not the wealthy alumni behind her. When I saw the list of names on the Harvard committee I could not help smiling. I think I could raise the \$10,000,000 from that committee alone. Multi-millionaires compose it, largely.

In order to raise the required sum Technology must depend upon the industrial leaders, men who are able to contribute \$500,000 or \$250,000 or \$100,000. We cannot expect it from the alumni.

Some of them are very wealthy and some of them are generous, but the average man of wealth is like the average man of slender means, some are generous and liberal, and some are just the opposite. So we are forced to the great industrial leaders, to the men whose fortunes were in part secured through the aid rendered them by men trained in the industries at Technology.

Increased production is the great aim of industrial training. It means efficiency, a greater output for the same or less expense. That is what Technology has to offer for the support which she asks.

Why does the institution need this? This is one reason: It costs over \$1,000,000 a year just for current expenses. Here is another: It requires eleven thousand tons of coal a year to heat the buildings and to supply the power needed for the machinery and laboratories used. The coal bill alone was over \$120,000 last year. There are only three ways in which the Institute can secure funds. First, from the students in tuition; second, from the State in appropriations; and third, from the public. It is impossible to get any more revenue out of the students, because they are paying more for their education today, than at any other time in the history of the Institute.

The Institute had two thousand students last year. If the running expenses alone were assessed upon the students, it would cost each student \$550 for the year. It would be impossible to collect that amount from the great majority of the students.

That brings me to a point that is not generally understood by the average citizen and that point is this: That every student we have at the university represents a loss. It costs more to teach him than he is to pay. The loss is made up through the endowment. We had two thousand students last year, we will try to accommodate three thousand students this coming year. Every additional student, far from meaning an increased income, to the institution, means an increased loss. This is true of all educational institutions, but more especially true of Technology.

The reason for it is this: At Technology the student is taught by giving him an opportunity to do things. This means a large and costly equipment. When we moved all the equipment we had in the old building to the new, we had to purchase an additional \$1,000,000 worth of new equipment. All this costly equipment in the shape of machinery is not needed in the usual college.

Further, in the average college, it is possible for one instructor to teach large classes, but in Technology, where each student is given individual attention, the classes must be small. The technical character of the instruction given makes it necessary for us to have one instructor for every six students, consequently it is clear

that an institution like Technology requires more money to operate it than the ordinary college.

We need the increased endowment not only to meet the increased cost of operation, but to expand it. When we moved into our new buildings, many thought we had extended our work too greatly. Experience has shown that the twenty acres of floor space which we now occupy is not sufficient to meet the demands for any large increase in numbers. Circumstances and the good of the community require us to expand our work and to widen the scope of our influence. We plan to do this gradually.

We could accommodate from three thousand to four thousand students this year if we had the facilities. We will be obliged to serve that number of students in two or three more years. We are planning to add to our plant to accommodate gradually more and more students.

The Institute has virtually become a national institution. The great states of the west have their state universities where instruction is practically free, and yet such is the quality of instruction at Technology that students from California and the far western states are coming in increasing numbers to the banks of the Charles for instruction. Growth means added expense for each student entered; that is why the Institute needs an increased endowment.

It needs an increased endowment also, because the industries have virtually raided our staff of instructors and we need more money to keep our professors and engineers with us. As a rule men follow the academic life because they like it, because it fits in well with their scheme of life. We had an engineer on the staff of instructors who refused an offer of \$50,000 from an outside concern. We are able to pay him only \$5000 a year. He is allowed to increase his income by consulting work outside the classroom. He is able to earn as much in consulting work as he does in the classroom and he says he is going to stay with the Institute because he can get along sufficiently well on \$10,000 a year and enjoy academic life, which he appreciates.

The great industries are keen for technically trained men because they know that competition is so great that improved methods mean the difference between success and failure in many instances. No institution of learning can hope to pay its staff of instructors the salary they could command in industry, but we must make some approaches to the wage that industrial service pays young progressive men. A man cannot marry and keep a family on \$2000 a year now in our large cities. Part of the endowment will go in paying increased salaries to instructors.

For two more years the Institute will enjoy an annual appropriation of \$1,000,000, a year from the state, but owing to the recent change in the constitution prohibiting grants of public money to institutions, not controlled entirely by the state, the institute will lose this grant in two years.

At present the state maintains eighty free scholarships in the institution. It is possible that these scholarships may be retained. Of course they may not but there is nothing to prevent the state from continuing to send eighty poor boys to the Institute as it has done in the past. The scholarships are grants of money to individuals and not to institutions, so that there is nothing to prevent boys of ability and industry who live in Massachusetts, from benefiting through the generosity of the state. But as I have said before, each new student means an increased loss to the university.

Unless that deficit is met by the endowment, we cannot hope to receive any more aid from the state. That brings us down to the only source of revenue left, and that is the great industrial leaders. The men that Technology turns out every year work largely to increase the fortune of others. They are engineers; they plan the great industrial establishments, build bridges and railroads and make the changes that

mean progress and improvement in business, but their efforts go largely to increase the fortune of the capitalist and the leader of industry, the banker and the investor. That is why the Institute is looking to the industries for support in realizing the endowment.

No man, not the average man who leaves Technology, is able to make a fortune large enough to enable him to give away \$100,000 or more before he is fifty years old. We have only five hundred alumni who have passed fifty years. Harvard, I dare say, has at least two thousand. Furthermore, Technology has not been in existence long enough to build up a great body of alumni of wealth and position. There are only ten thousand Technology alumni and most of them are young men struggling along.

The great expansion in the Institute is only recent. We did not have the room for the large classes, so that, although we are fifty years old, the classes in the past, have been all small compared to other great colleges. The result has been a small and youthful body of alumni who are unable to bear alone the burden of raising an endowment of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Smith has generously come to the assistance of the university again. He has already given about \$7,000,000 and has promised \$4,000,000, provided the Institute gets an equal sum. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 must be raised by the first of January, 1920, the remaining \$1,000,000 can be secured within any reasonable time, but the alumni are hoping to exceed the \$3,000,000 required.

RICHARD C. MACLAURIN.

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#### TESTIMONY

MR. THOMPSON, of London, prominently identified with large interests in Europe and America:

"A striking instance of the esteem in which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is held by men of independent judgment abroad is that of my friend, Mr. Archibald Denny, one of the famous engineering and ship-building family, of Dumbarton, Scotland, who sent his son to be educated at the 'Boston Tech.' As Mr. Denny said to me, it was a remarkable circumstance that he should have considered it wise to send his son from one of the most active engineering and ship-building centers, Glasgow, to Boston, where the activity in that line is in no way comparable, in order to give him the most thorough training possible. Since his son's return to Dumbarton, and entry into the firm's service, Mr. Denny has confirmed to me his complete satisfaction with the result obtained."

## PROGRESS REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL FUND CAMPAIGN

### From August 25 to October 20 — A story of organization

THE campaign which is to add eight million dollars to Technology's permanent endowment was launched in New York City on August 26 last. On that day Coleman du Pont, '84, president of the Alumni Association, announced that a committee had been appointed to work with Dr. Maclaurin in raising the fund.

This first committee, besides General du Pont, consisted of Theodore N. Vail, Charles A. Stone, '88, Everett Morss, '85, Otto H. Kahn, General Edmund Hayes, United States Army, and Charles Hayden, '90, all of whom are either alumni or members of the corporation.

The campaign was started with a boom that has since become familiar to all, the conditional gift, by Technology's former friend and donor, the mysterious "Mr. Smith," of four million dollars, on condition that the Institute raise an equal amount, of which three million shall be secured by January 1, 1920.

Of that four million, one million and a half has been pledged.

"Mr. Smith," it is reported, has since made another offer, more in jest apparently than anything, from which it must seem that he is enjoying highly the nationwide speculation about his identity. He offers to tell his name if any single individual will put up the equivalent of all his gifts to Technology, in the neighborhood of seven million dollars, and in that case, he will add another three million himself.

But this offer seems outside the range of practical politics at present.

Not so the concrete offer of four millions—and it is to secure this by doubling it, that the present campaign was undertaken.

The drive was first directed from the New York office, but as the Institute opening drew near, it was deemed wisest to concentrate the direction at Technology itself. It was determined that the campaign must be one of the personal approach, in view of the large amounts of money being asked for other educational institutions at the same time, and that every class and local association in existence must be organized to get in touch with its men.

For this purpose, Arthur H. Stubbs, '14, formerly of the First National Bank of Boston, was appointed Dr. Maclaurin's executive secretary during the campaign. Following this a special publicity organization was arranged for under Harold E. Lobdell, '17, formerly general manager of The Tech who only recently resigned his commission in the army to take up business life.

The most important office, that of director of the campaign was intrusted to Merton L. Emerson, '04, Course I, at present general manager of the Housing Company of Boston, vice president of the American Pneumatic Service Company, and the youngest man ever elected to the Corporation of Technology.

Mr. Emerson's job was to stay in Boston, while Dr. Maclaurin, Mr. Stubbs, and Professor William H. Walker, head of the department of Chemical Engineering, and formerly chief of the gas offense division of the Chemical Warfare Service, travelled to cover the principal cities of the country. Professor Walker has already covered St. Louis and Kansas City, and reports that "everything in the middle west is booming, particularly the building trades. The architects are busy. Big manufacturing plants are being erected, as manufacturing conditions are better there and the reliable labor

supply seems to be drawing these concerns from the east. The prospects therefore look good."

At the first meeting of the Alumni Council, of which a full report is given on another page, the situation was presented to the organization, and steps were taken to organize, particularly for Massachusetts and New England, from which has come the greater part of our student body. The alumni committee consists of Frederick K. Copeland, '76, I. W. Litchfield, '85, Edwin S. Webster, '88, William S. King, '94, Merton L. Emerson, '04, Bradley Dewey, '09, Arthur R. Stubbs, '14, and Professor W. H. Walker.

This committee has control of other smaller committees, one for each important kind of organization: the local associations, the class secretaries, the fraternities, the undergraduates, the war classes, the faculty, so that every man may be approached from as many different angles as possible, not with the idea of inefficient duplication but to appeal to each man from as many angles of his interest and associations as possible. There will be committees for large industries employing Tech men, and for possible givers not connected with the Institute. There are also committees arranged by industry: the leather committee, the textiles, wool and cotton, paper, and the like. An organization chart of the plan of campaign is printed herewith.

Meanwhile all the important Technology centers this side of the Rockies have been seen and the local alumni organized to deal with their cities or communities. The most important local club is, by reason of numbers and position, the Technology Club of New York, and following Dr. Maclaurin's presentation of the case to them, the club organized a central committee to take care of New York. Its chairman is William H. King, '94, assistant corporation counsel of New York City and member of the Institute Corporation, and the other members were Ira Abbot, '81, founder of the New York Tech Club, Edward H. Huxley, '95, president of the United States Rubber Export Co., Robert S. Allyn, '98, patent lawyer; Lester D. Gardner, '98, editor of "Aviation" and president of the New York Club; Frank C. Schmidt, '95, general manager of the Standard Wood Treating Co.; T. C. Desmond, '09, president of the Newburgh Shipyards Corporation; and Edward P. Brooks, '17, assistant to the general manager of the John Curtis Corporation.

At a subsequent meeting of the corporation, Mr. King told the members that "the alumni in the vicinity of New York are back of this drive to the limit. One hundred committeemen will personally solicit the fifteen hundred alumni."

In the middle of September, Mr. Stubbs made a visit to a number of cities in the middle west where Tech men are numerous, including all the important industrial centers, to prepare the way for Dr. Maclaurin's later trip.

At the Council meeting on his return, Stubbs told of how he was everywhere received with enthusiasm engendered by the idea, that everywhere organization was started and men pledged themselves to see to it personally that every possible Tech graduate available would be approached and persuaded to give or work, or both.

On October 13, Dr. Maclaurin and General du Pont left New York on a two weeks trip through the middle west. It was a long and hard trip, covering a great deal of ground and meeting a great number of men in a very short time, but it was deemed necessary in order to bring home to the groups of Tech men out of touch with the east the necessity for prompt and efficient action in the two months remaining, if the four millions were to be raised by January first.

The itinerary was as follows: New York City, Cleveland, Akron, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Buffalo and New York again on October 27.

By the end of October the most important work in New England was the

thorough organization of the class secretaries. Dinners were on each Thursday, October 16, 23 and 30, at the Engineers Club and the Walker Memorial, first to the class secretaries and later to the full committee from each class. At the meeting of October 23, each class was pledged to organize within the week, and the first edition of the Red Book of information and selling arguments was issued. The men were sent away with a stirring benediction by Everett Morss.

The benediction must have worked because at the next meeting, October 30, a large one in the Memorial, there were only a very few classes, mostly in the 70's and early 80's, that had not organized and could report a small pledge, obtained before work was really started.

The amount of ordinary pledges chalked up that night was about \$50,000, not including the class of 1885 which announced a subscription of \$255,300 from a few men. The leading class among the younger classes, the poorer men, was Denison's, 1911, which led with \$2,578, and which also, one week before was the first class to organize thoroughly, plan its campaign and get out its first selling letter.

All this was considered a good start by the committee, with over \$300,000 pledged from the classes alone before the campaign was more than a skeleton organization.

So things stand as we go to press on November 1. The January number of the REVIEW should be a full record of triumphant accomplishment. This can be only the story of careful, efficient and enthusiastic organization and preparation. The alumni have been listed, card catalogued, indexed. The local centers and class secretaries are being supplied with information and ammunition. The fight is on.

Remember the slogans.

To sell Technology to American industry. This is a sales campaign, not a begging campaign. Organize it!

Give and get! Give every penny you can give, but get others to give too.

Remember you paid for only a part of your education. The Institute paid the rest. Pay up your back debts.

And, finally, THE KEYNOTE of the campaign by Director Emerson.

GET THE LARGEST POSSIBLE PERCENTAGE OF THE ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS TO CONTRIBUTE SOMETHING. A HIGH PERCENTAGE, WHEN THE YOUTH OF OUR MEN IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION, WILL AFFORD CONVINCING ARGUMENT TO MANY SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS MEN OF NO COLLEGE AFFILIATION WHO ARE WILLING TO AID US IF THE BACKBONE OF TECHNOLOGY, ITS ALUMNI, HAS DONE ITS SHARE.

PERSONAL CONTACT IS THE ONLY MEANS OF GETTING THIS HIGH PERCENTAGE.

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## GET TO WORK AT ONCE

TECHNOLOGY never fails, but as Dr. Maclaurin well says, the message that must be brought home is this: "The destinies of Technology are in the hands of its alumni. Once more their loyalty must be expressed in action. Failure would be a disaster of the first magnitude. No mere perfunctory will suffice. Tech men must work like beavers, and they must give and get till it hurts. Never before has their devotion to their Alma Mater been put to such a test."

## THE PRESIDENT'S TWELVE POINTS

### Dr. MacLaurin's reasons why the drive must win

1. The anonymous gift of four million dollars to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from a great industrial leader who is neither a Technology man nor a Massachusetts man, should focus attention on that institution and on its opportunities for service to industry.

2. Just after the Civil War, Technology was founded by far-sighted citizens of Massachusetts who saw the need of technical training of the highest type if industry was to overcome the difficulties following the great war.

3. The half century that has elapsed has served to emphasize the need, and has demonstrated the efficiency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a servant of industry. The great achievements of the Institute and of its alumni during the war have reinforced the lesson.

4. The one great hope of America is to increase production, to develop new sources of wealth and to improve the means of dealing with old sources. Nothing but the best technical training will serve this great purpose.

5. Technology has been a great leader. Twenty-five years ago Augustus Lowell described it as "pre-eminently a leader in education," and more recently Mr. Thomas A. Edison has pointed to this quality of leadership and expressed his preference for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because "pre-eminently it is turning out men that the country needs."

6. It must continue its leadership. Owing to its great records of achievement bright young men are flocking to it from all parts of the country and of the world so that the vast plant erected and equipped only three years ago at a cost of eight millions is already overcrowded.

7. The only thing needed to enable it to rise to the level of its great opportunities is more endowment. It needs at least eight millions and Mr. "Smith" will give half if others supply the rest.

8. Its fees cannot be raised further without closing its doors to many of the most promising representatives of the struggling classes. These fees have recently been raised to \$300, the highest in the country.

9. As a recent change in the constitution of Massachusetts debars it from the renewal of State support, its needed additional income must come from gifts.

10. Gifts cannot all come from its alumni. The great growth of the Institute has been within the last twenty years so that now there are only about five hundred living graduates more than fifty years of age.

11. All States should help as Technology is a national institution drawing men from every State. It has a body of students at least as widely distributed as regards their origin as any of the oldest institutions of learning in the country. All States profit by the large number of Technology men within their borders and by the great improvements in industrial processes due to Technology men.

12. Gifts should be made as promptly as possible as "Mr. Smith's" offer is conditional on three millions being pledged before the end of this year.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1919.

## WHY MASSACHUSETTS MUST MAKE GOOD

### An extract from a speech by Dr. MacLaurin

"FOLLOWING the Civil War, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was founded; and it was founded in Massachusetts largely because it was the centre of industry. It received its early impetus from the tremendous need of technically trained men. Massachusetts capitalists saw the advantage that would accrue to them through having an institution of this character in their midst. And thus was Technology founded.

We are today in a situation that is directly comparable to that following the Civil War. There are the upheavals in the industries, the unsettled condition of the markets, and the spirit of unrest throughout the country. Coupled with these is the high cost of living. Whatever else may be set forth as the solution for all this, economists know thoroughly well that this is to be alleviated only by more rapid production. This, in turn, depends upon highly trained technical men. It is for this fundamental reason that the Institute is calling upon Massachusetts men to come to its aid.

I feel assured that when they realize the real facts they will not fail to aid. Till now, the large gifts to the Institute have come from interested friends from other parts of the country. 'Mr. Smith' is not a Massachusetts man, while Mr. du Pont, whose gifts have touched the \$1,000,000 mark, is a native of Delaware.

The Institute has always been closely identified with the industries. In chemistry, particularly, its graduates have been the potential heads of the large mills of this section. Just before the late war the relations were so far developed that a special course in industrial chemistry was arranged which gave young men practical experience in five important industrial establishments, three of these New England factories. These included paper pulp manufacturing, illuminating gas manufacturing and another special industry in the production of acids. Thirty young men were engaged in this course when war was declared, but the urgent need of the Government for skilled chemists such as these students already were caused the units in the different factories to be speedily scattered.

One of the results of the great demand for chemists during the war has been the very large enrollment of men at the Institute for the chemical courses, so that the existing laboratories are already crowded beyond their efficient capacity, and, if the Institute is not to turn away students in this department, new chemical laboratory buildings are absolutely necessary.

In electricity, likewise, Technology has always been in close touch with the industries themselves, and a result of this has been a course in electrical engineering in which the students study alternately at the Institute and at the General Electric works in Lynn.

Mechanical engineering, too, has also been a study which has been carried on along practical lines, every student obtaining experience in the handling of the tools of the profession. It will be of interest to men who are engaged in the manufacture of machinery to realize that the Technology students are expected to work within the ten-thousandth of an inch.

This group of courses has received much impetus from the war work and it

has been found necessary to double almost the equipment of lathe and machine tools to meet merely the requirements of the next years of the school, the preliminary figures of which are already in sight.

These are the courses that appeal most directly to the great industries of New England, but it is foolish to think of increasing them without carrying forward the fundamental studies in mathematics, and the humanistic studies, such as literature and languages, so that the young engineer may have a reasonable degree of culture to match his scientific attainments.

Massachusetts is going to be afforded the opportunity of testifying in the most practical manner to the extent of its appreciation of this great technical school, which has already proved so valuable in the development of its industries."

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### TESTIMONY

"THERE is no lack of testimony from competent and impartial witnesses as to the high esteem in which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is held at home and abroad. Two facts afford the most direct testimony. The first is the extraordinary demand for the Institute's graduates and the conspicuous part that they are taking in the industrial development of the country. The second is the attractive power of the Institute which, in spite of its high fees—the highest in the country—continues each year to draw bright young men in considerable numbers from every state in the Union and from nearly thirty foreign countries. The distribution of its students as regards their origin is wider than that of most of the oldest universities in this country and it draws from foreign lands more than twice as large a percentage of students as almost any other important institution in the land."

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SIR WILLIAM MATHER, head of a great industry in Britain and member of a Royal Commission on technical education:

"The spirit and energy of the students, their conspicuous practical knowledge, the thoroughness with which their scientific knowledge is tested in the course of instruction, and the power of adaptation and resource they possess on entering workshops and manufactories, railroads or mines, public works and constructive engineering—all these fruits of the training of this Institute are, so far as I have seen, not equalled on the Continent. I think these are the qualities we need in England."

Also it will be necessary to depend upon the younger men as Technology has only fifty-five graduates who are millionaires; it is going to be harder to raise the last hundred thousand than the first two million.

Continuing he said that Massachusetts has forty per cent of the graduates and that it certainly should raise a very large percentage of the fund.

It is his intention to have the committees conduct the campaign through class organizations, fraternities, local clubs, and graduates in foreign countries. The object is to get at a man from as many directions as possible and thereby increase the total number of subscriptions.

President Maclaurin then took the floor and in his talk he told of the necessity of keeping the Institute up to its present standards so that it may continue to be the great benefit to the community and to the country that it has been. He emphasized the fact that reasonable salaries were necessary to keep the high-class instructors and professors at the Institute. His speech in part follows:

"It is within the experience of all of us that the war has swept away the old standards and ushered in a new era when expenditures are necessarily on an entirely different scale than formerly. This change has come upon the colleges so suddenly that they are practically all in financial difficulties and all calling loudly for help. I do not know of any that does not need what it is asking for and I earnestly hope that they will all get what they are seeking. Technology is no exception to the general rule. Indeed there are several reasons why its needs today are abnormally great. It occupies a field of education that is specially expensive, the nature of its business calling for an elaborate and costly equipment and a large number of very high grade teachers. The fundamental problem today is to provide adequate salaries to attract and retain teachers of the first quality for, of course, Technology cannot continue to do the great work that has characterized it unless it continues to attract men of the highest type to its faculty. There is one reason not generally appreciated why a low grade of salary at Technology presents more serious difficulties than at an educational institution of any other type. This arises from the extraordinary demand that there is today for technically trained men. Industry is calling loudly for these men and is ready to offer them salaries very much larger than the Institute can afford. Whereas in some other institutions an increase of salary is based mainly on notions of social justice, at Technology there is the additional and very cogent reason that good men simply cannot be had unless the salaries are raised.

"I have said that there never was a time when the technically trained man was so much in demand and there can be no question that he will be needed vastly more in the future even than he is today. The social unrest that characterizes our time will not pass by mere talk. It can only be allayed by increasing the wealth of the country and this inevitably means greater production, the discovery of new sources of wealth and the improvement of old means of manufacture. There is no part of the country where this should come home to thoughtful minds with more telling force than in Massachusetts and New England where industry is practically the sole source of wealth. A generation ago Augustus Lowell described Technology as 'pre-eminently a leader in education' and what a few exceptional men such as he saw in his day is clear to almost every one now, that Massachusetts and New England cannot continue to be prosperous without just such leadership as Technology affords.

"Technology ought to have ten million dollars and must have at least eight. Of this Mr. Smith generously offers to give half if the other half is forthcoming within a reasonable time. He does not come from Massachusetts and a very large part of the Institute's resources has come from men outside this Commonwealth.

There is reason for this as these generous benefactors recognize the national character of the institution, but of course they expect generous men in Massachusetts to support an institution that their forefathers founded and that is in a sense peculiarly theirs. The alumni of Technology have always been loyal and generous but not one man in a thousand appreciates the fact of fundamental importance in such a campaign as ours — that the alumni are altogether too young to be able to make large contributions. The Institute was a very small affair during the first thirty years of its existence and far more than half of its alumni have gone forth within the last ten years. There are not many more than five hundred of its graduates alive today who are over fifty years of age. This youth of the alumni is a splendid asset for the future, but for purposes of direct contributions of money it places the Institute in an unfavorable situation as compared with other institutions that have had large numbers of older and richer alumni.

"I have no doubt that generous citizens in Massachusetts will support the Institute if they know its needs and the alumni must help in making those needs known. It is held in high esteem everywhere and special emergencies have for a time focussed attention on its possibilities for service to the community. Recently, as you know, Technology men did an excellent service in organizing the Fire Brigade to protect the lives and properties of people in Boston in case the firemen followed the unfortunate lead of policemen. Happily, they remained true to the city. The great services of Technology during the war have made a great impression on those who know it, but the story is too long to take up now. The single fact that Technology alumni entered the national service by the thousands and that nearly seventy-seven per cent of them became officers indicates the value of technically trained men in the great emergency of war. We want, however, the citizens of Massachusetts to understand that these men have an equal value in the relatively quiet times of peace. Fortunately, in this respect Technology can point to the actual achievements of its alumni. I need merely speak of what it is hoped can be done in the future. It is easy to point to the great savings that have been made in industrial processes by the accomplishments of Technology men and to the great developments in industry that have been brought about through their initiative. 'I like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology,' says Thomas A. Edison, 'because it is turning out men that the country needs.' To continue to turn out these men we need now the practical support of generous men throughout Massachusetts and we naturally look primarily to those who are engaged in industry and appreciate the growing importance to industry of the technically trained man."

An address which gave many new ideas to the alumni and which was greatly applauded by them was one delivered by Professor Butterfield, of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, in which he gave some of his ideas about such a campaign. Professor Butterfield was especially invited to attend this meeting because of the fact that he was at the head of the Worcester Alumni drive at which work he was exceedingly successful, obtaining subscriptions from ninety-eight per cent of the alumni.

Professor Butterfield pointed out that the personal approach was the only way and explained that during his campaign he found it necessary to travel all over the United States. He also emphasized the necessity of having a definite sum for each man.

Two very forceful mottoes given by him and which are very applicable are:

"It can't be done, but here it is."

"Plan your work, then work your plan," and also the well known French saying, "What can be done has been done; what can't be done will be done."

Following Professor Butterfield, Arthur R. Stubbs, '14, outlined the plans which he, as executive assistant to President MacLaurin for the drive, will carry out.

Mr. Stubbs has just returned from a tour of the Middle West during which he visited Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Akron. He reported that interest throughout these parts of the country was so intense that everywhere loyalty and enthusiasm predominated. He succeeded in getting an organization working at every place.

Mr. Stubbs intends to have an intensive campaign in New England during the first two weeks in November. For this campaign all the members on the various committees will be furnished with convincing arguments as to why Technology needs the money. He intends to use advertising methods and thereby "sell Technology to America."

Mr. Stubbs is going after the younger men to "give or get \$1,000." His argument to them is that every Technology graduate has a moral obligation to the Institute of two thousand dollars. This is figured upon this basis; every one paid two hundred and fifty dollars a year tuition. The cost to the Institute for their education was seven hundred and fifty dollars a year or two thousand for four years which was contributed to them.

Counting that there are twelve thousand available alumni and assuming that all funds are to be raised by them it is only necessary that one-third of them pay half of their moral obligation in order that the required four million be raised.

In order to bring in large industrial concerns which are unable to contribute money outright, Mr. Stubbs has a plan whereby they may give for certain definite services rendered: such as the use of Institute libraries, laboratories, and research facilities.

The talks by the speakers were followed by a very interesting discussion. Several of the delegates from outside New England promised that their districts would reach their quota.

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## NEW BY-LAW OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The following new by-law is recommended by the Alumni Council for adoption.

ARTICLE 1. Section 6. The elected officers of the Association shall take office each year at a date fixed by the Council and not later than July 1.

A change in the following by-law is recommended:

ARTICLE 6. Dues. Section 1. The annual dues for regular members shall be \$1.00 and with subscription to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW \$2.00; those for sustaining membership shall be \$10.00 including subscription to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW, and honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

The Council recommends that this be changed to read:

ARTICLE 6. Dues. Section 1. (Revised 1919.) The annual dues for regular members shall be \$2.00 and with subscription to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW \$3.00; those for sustaining membership shall be \$10.00 including subscription to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW, and honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues.

## THE GREATEST REGISTRATION IN TECH'S HISTORY

A jump of 50% over last year — crowded a year ago,  
jammed today

To date, a total of three thousand, one hundred students have registered here at the Institute. This is an increase of about a thousand over last year's numbers, and is far in excess of Registrar Walter S. Humphreys' most liberal estimate. The cause of this overflow seems to lie in the sudden influx of men from other colleges. The upper classes remain of about the same strength and the sophomores hold their own, while the freshmen number only six hundred and thirty-five.

These figures which were given out at the registrar's office Tuesday, represent very accurately the number of men who will study at Technology this fall, for only a few stragglers are now signing up and the number of these will be offset, it was stated, at the office, by those who drop out of school for one reason or another.

The most surprising part of the large registration is not that it is greater than last year's, but that it so far outnumbers the registrar's estimate. At the close of school last June, there were in school nearly two thousand students and of those eighty-six were graduated, seventy with Bachelor's and sixteen with Master's degrees. It was estimated by Mr. Humphreys that the registration this fall would be about two thousand three hundred, and he set as a maximum figure, two thousand five hundred. The total of three thousand came as a distinct surprise.

The factor which pushed the total above the three thousand mark was the great number of men transferring to the Institute from other colleges. The exact number of these is not known; in fact the registration office has been too busy to do any extensive tabulating of figures, but the figures by classes show that transfers and only transfers can account for the increased registration. The freshman class numbers six hundred and thirty-five this year, which, while an increase over last year, would not be sufficient in itself to boost the total as high as it went.

The sophomore class numbers approximately one thousand, the junior class about eight hundred, while the seniors are four hundred and twenty-five strong. The total is filled out by special and unclassified students.

The entering class was assembled in Smith Hall Monday, October 6, and addressed in the absence of President Maclaurin by Professor Henry P. Talbot, head of the Department of Chemistry and by George C. Gibbs, '00. Mr. Gibbs has returned from France where he was head of the Technology Bureau of the American University Union in Europe.

Due to the fact that the registration exceeded all expectations, a little overcrowding of classes was experienced the first few days of the week. A few transfers and splittings-up of sections remedied this however, and classes are now proceeding about as usual. Among the courses hard hit in the matter of overcrowding were freshman Chemistry and third year Political Economy. In the latter course where small sections are especially desirable, Professor Dewey, head of the Department of Business Engineering Administration, was kept busy early in the week arranging a satisfactory remedy for the situation.

## THE WAR RECORD BOOK IS IN DANGER OF FAILING!

THE Alumni Committee of the Technology War Record Book offers the following startling facts for the earnest consideration of every alumnus who has the Institute's honor at heart.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-five alumni are LOST. We have no addresses for them.

Fourteen thousand alumni are on our mailing list and have been sent blanks for the War Record.

Two appeals have been sent out already.

Four thousand five hundred replies have been returned.

Nine thousand five hundred replies are still missing.

And two thousand one hundred and seventy-five men are lost.

It will be impossible to publish a book with the records of more than fifty per cent of our alumni MISSING. It would be a farce.

From 1868-1878 the average percentage of replies received is about twelve per cent.

From 1878-1908 the average percentage of replies received is about twenty-five per cent.

From 1908-1918 the average percentage of replies received is about thirty-five per cent.

Most of the men in active service, i. e., the younger men, have replied very well.

But the alumni who worked at ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES have not apparently thought it worth their while to answer.

Eight hundred only of men in essential industries have returned information.

This is serious! The Institute is offering as one of its arguments for a larger endowment, the fact that the war was won largely by industry, in which Tech men played an important part.

How can we back up that argument with only eight hundred records?

Whether you consider your work as war work or not, send in the facts and let the War Record Committee judge. Don't let modesty or misunderstanding, or just plain negligence ruin our argument.

FURTHERMORE the War Record card catalogues are the latest information the Endowment Fund Committee possesses. To raise ten million dollars for Technology every man must be seen personally. Incomplete records IMPERIL Technology's future.

FINALLY, our last alumni register dates from 1915. A new one is planned to be issued at the all-Technology gathering in June, 1920. It will be based on the addresses in the War Records office.

The importance of the list is therefore THREE-FOLD. It must not fail. It must be complete.

Don't wait for a " follow-up."

Send back your record AT ONCE!

TECHNOLOGY WAR RECORD COMMITTEE,  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

## HELP MAKE THE WAR RECORD PERFECT

The story of the book — many replies missing —  
no further delay possible.

THE staff now working on the Institute's War Record Book has struck a snag, and unless the majority of the alumni soon wake up, the story of Technology's part in the great war will stay untold for a long time. The trouble is that answers to the circular asking for information needed to make up the book are not forthcoming, and John H. Ruckman, '10, the editor, can do nothing until he hears from the delinquent alumni.

The new book is to be a permanent record, and since this is the case accurate information and full particulars are needed. The individual records and stories can come only from each man personally, for it is the personal stories and viewpoints that are wanted. Technology has a list of nearly sixteen thousand former students who are now living. Two thousand or more undergraduates bring the totals up to a good eighteen thousand men, and of this number comparatively little is known. Fourteen thousand circulars were sent out, and up to date four thousand, four hundred and forty-four replies have come in. However, with the help of records of "The Tech" and the Alumni Association, about five thousand five hundred former students can be accounted for. This is without counting the undergraduates, but Mr. Ruckman says approximately eleven thousand men from the Institute have shared in the burden of the war, either directly while at the front or indirectly in some kind of essential industry. Consequently, knowledge concerning about half the men is now at hand, and since this is obviously insufficient, more must be obtained.

Circulars and blanks were given to the staff and undergraduates and the answers to these should be in soon and raise the total about five thousand.

Princeton University has already put out her book, and unless Technology hurries up Mr. Ruckman '10 fears that she will be the last of the colleges to tell her story. Twelve thousand more circulars have just been sent to alumni who have failed to answer the first letter, and this lot was marked "urgent."

Many of the alumni are practically lost to the Institute now, letters have been returned unanswered and the class secretaries can give no information. If no word is heard from these men, Mr. Ruckman '10 feels sure that many interesting stories and much useful information will be lost. He urges all who have not yet sent in their letters to do so soon, for if results from this last circular are not forthcoming, another will have to be sent out and much time wasted, whereas if the majority answer now, time can be spent concentrating on the missing alumni and the book will be out all the sooner.

Mr. Ruckman says that the Alumni Association is back of the book with the object in view of getting copies into the hands of every Technology man, and that making money is not desired. Up to date three thousand one hundred and five copies of the book have been sold. Of this number nine hundred and fifty-seven have already been paid for, while the undergraduate subscriptions have not yet been counted. Five thousand three-dollar and one thousand ten-dollar books are the

goal of the editor. Provided that answers come in as they should, Mr. Ruckman, '10, expects to have copies ready in time for the big reunion next June.

The Technology War Record is a volume which is being published to furnish a permanent record and an interpretation of the contribution of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the Great War of 1914-1919. President MacLaurin, in a letter to Dr. Tyler '84, who is chairman of the War Records Committee, said, "The achievements of Technology Alumni during the war were indeed remarkable, and it would be a matter of great historic interest to all those associated in any way with the Institute to have the records as complete as possible. I feel, therefore, that the task of your committee is one of high importance, and I hope that you will succeed in securing the active co-operation of all concerned. It is quite important that the records should be complete and this can only be done if every Alumnus realizes his duty of securing completeness by reporting his own services. I fear that unless men are urged to fulfill this duty they will fail through some misleading idea that modesty should debar them from giving a record of their own accomplishments."

According to the latest returns there were three thousand, five hundred and eighty-one former Institute men in the service, two thousand, five hundred and seven of whom were commissioned officers. Few people realize that the Institute was second only to West Point in number of officers furnished the regular army previous to the war, and that seventy-one per cent of all the Technology men in service were commissioned. Of our one thousand, four hundred and fifty-seven men who served overseas, one hundred and thirty-two were decorated for valor or meritorious service. One hundred and twenty-one Technology men lost their lives in the service of their country.

John H. Ruckman, '10, who is the editor of Technology War Record, says that the men who were actually in military service accomplished by no means the full measure of what Technology did. We have on our Alumni list nearly fourteen thousand former students in addition to the undergraduates, all of whom hold positions of more or less importance all over the country, and contributed to the national defense in various ways. The important part that Technology men play is easily illustrated by stating the following cases.

The International Shipbuilding Corporation was organized practically by our alumni. The duPont powder plants are practically owned and controlled by Institute men. We have a large number of men in the Bureau of Standards who are worked on the scientific problems of the country. Another alumnus is the vice-president of a company which produced lead, zinc and sulphuric acid for the Government, in tremendous quantities. Still another man, who is with the Hercules Powder Company, developed a method for obtaining potash from kelp, or ordinary seaweed. It was this discovery which supplied us with potash after Germnay had been shut off as a source of supply. Other former students served as instructors for men in the army and navy and the merchant marine. They also trained mechanics to go into the ordnance department or into shipyards.

It should be made clear that these examples are taken altogether at random.

When we first went into the war the American observers could hardly see through the field glasses that were furnished them. We had always obtained optical glass from Germany and did not know how to make it. It was a Technology man who went into the subject and was largely responsible for the production of optical glass that was as good as Germany's.

No human progress has ever been made which was not the result of experience. It is the idea of the War Record Committee to record facts so that experience may be utilized, and make a permanent record of the work of the Institute and its

former students. The War Record Committee is composed of H. W. Tyler, '84, chairman, Walter B. Snow, '82, T. C. Du Pont, '84, ex-officio, Harry H. Young, '91, O. D'W. Morey, '05, Walter Humphreys, '97, Ex-Officio, H. G. Pearson, Faculty.

The book, *The Technology War Record*, will be made up of several chapters, the first of which will deal with the Institute and its staff as an institution for education and research. This chapter will include the records of the ground school for naval aviators, the training school for shipping board officers and engineers and naval cadets as well as the training of our own undergraduates for future service. The research work which was carried on at Technology will also be taken up in this chapter. Practically every department here accomplished some scientific feat worthy of mention. The Mechanical Engineering Department under Professor Miller built the forty-ton tank "America," while in the bacteriological laboratory, important sanitation questions were being worked out and in the Electrical Engineering Department experiments were being made on a very delicate and complicated instrument for the detection of submarines.

The second chapter deals with special Technology auxiliary services such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Committee for National Service and the local committee which was originated for the same purpose and finally became the Massachusetts Institute of Technology War Service Auxiliary.

The third chapter deals with the work of the former students who went into the service. In this chapter autobiographies will be given of all the men who lost their lives. There will be photographs of the men who were decorated, and where obtainable their official citation. The rest of this chapter will be devoted to incidents of war as seen by the men. It is expected that this part will be truly interesting, as at least one Technology man was present at every large battle on every front during the war. The Institute was represented in the famous Foreign Legion as well as in the Lafayette Escadrille. Some of the men who went across in the original Technology Ambulance Unit are entitled to eight stars, one of which represents a major engagement.

There were Technology men in the Princess Pats and among the Anzacs. Institute men were over the North Sea in planes; they were under it in submarines and on it in destroyers. It is hoped that men who have served and have incidents of interest, will hand them in so that Technology's record may be made as complete as possible.

The fourth chapter treats of the services of present and former students in Government and officially recognized auxiliaries. This has been a war of great industries, and in order to co-ordinate the work of the military authorities with the work of the industries, it has been necessary to form several councils and committees. The more important of these are the Council for National Defense and the National Research Council. Dr. Hollis Godfrey, '98, is a member of the Council for National Defense, and Dr. George E. Hale, '90, and Dr. A. A. Noyes, '86, are members of the National Research Council. In addition to these were a large number of Institute men on the sub-committees of both of these councils. The experiences of our men were nothing short of extraordinary. For example, one was sent to Russia by the Government to buy metallic platinum. He had managed to buy a ton and had it in his possession when the government was overthrown and the Bolsheviki came into control. It is needless to say that his adventures in getting the treasure out of the country were, to say the least, thrilling. Another man who was sent out in search of material suitable for the manufacture of alloy steels was caught in a hurricane off the coast of New Caledonia. The ship struck a reef and was nearly pounded to pieces. The part in which the passengers were quartered was all that was left of the ship when, after twenty-four hours, they were picked up.

Of the former students who were in the Red Cross and similar organizations, not directly under the control of the government, the larger proportion sooner or later joined the service. Nevertheless, their experiences while in these organizations are of great interest. One party of twelve Institute men was working in Serbia at the time of the great German drive and were required to retreat with the Serbian army in their retreat to the sea. Another, Bonta, '97, was doing Young Men's Christian Association work in Russia at the time of the revolution, and stayed even after the Bolsheviki gained control, and did not withdraw until the Americans took active part. He escaped only by extraordinary good luck.

The next chapter of *The Technology War Record* deals with the work of the former students of older classes in essential industries. It is needless to say that a school training engineers and chemists will, in time of war, find practically all its alumni occupied in essential industry. The number of industries in which Institute men have been interested is too large to describe. It is, however, worth mentioning that some of the largest companies which constructed cantonments were owned and controlled by men from Technology. Many of the great housing and similar organizations were under the direction of Institute alumni. The recruiting service of the Shipping Board was also under one of our alumni. A Tech man discovered that cadmium in zinc is not injurious when the metal is to be used for certain purposes, and saved the Government a great deal of time and expense as the zinc containing cadmium had previously been considered useless. Other men in brass works were called upon to furnish piping for one hundred and thirty-two ships in six weeks. The required amount of piping was more than the firm had ever made in five years. The Technology men spent the first three weeks in building a new machine, not doing any direct work on the contract. In the next two weeks, with the aid of the new machine, they made one hundred and thirty-two sets and delivered them a week before their time was up.

It is expected that the *Technology War Record* will be ready for distribution in June of 1920. The first circulars, which contain blanks to be filled out concerning war service, have been sent out to all former students. Two thousand, five hundred have been returned. Sufficient of the second circulars have been returned to bring the total to four thousand four hundred and forty-four, but this is not fast enough to complete the book in the allotted time. Editor Ruckman requests that all circulars be filled out immediately and returned. The undergraduates received these circulars on registering for the fall term. It may be necessary to send out a third circular.

The book will be gotten out in two editions, one selling at three dollars, the other at ten. The first will be cloth bound and will be sold under cost. The second edition is to be bound in leather and is to have gilt-edge pages. A slight profit is to be made on this edition. It is hoped that every man connected with the Institute will subscribe for one of these books. They will be about the size of the 1918 *Technique* and will have somewhat the same internal outlay as the 1919 *Technique*.

The book will contain about seven hundred pages, approximately eight by ten and one-half inches. It will probably be printed on white or ivory tinted paper, each page having a border of olive or burnt sienna.

The last two chapters will contain the record of all Institute men who were in Government service or in essential industries. It will not be possible to give the full record, but the statements will be made as complete as possible. It will state whether or not the man served overseas, and will give the dates of important events, such as promotions and transfers, battles in which he took part; if wounded, where and when. If the man was decorated the citation will be given briefly, along with the

date. The same data will be given on those who were in militarized auxiliaries.

This section of the book will naturally be the most difficult to get together, as it will require more careful attention to get the records uniform, brief, and at the same time to have them convey the information as they should. These last two chapters will be used mostly for reference work.

The descriptive chapters, on the other hand, are extremely interesting, as they are accounts of incidents in which the writers themselves took part. Many letters are daily being forwarded to men whose application blanks look interesting, and the replies are coming back with every mail. That every reply contains a story worth reading can easily be shown by quoting a few. One man recollects that the most remarkable sight that he saw was the destruction of a captive balloon by a hostile plane, which escaped. The observer also escaped, but only by means of a long drop by parachute. A little later another story comes in which tells of how the writer had once been shot down by a hostile plane when up in an observation balloon. By comparing the places and dates of the two incidents they are found to be the same. One of our men in the English Air Service blundered into a "dog fight" and found himself singled out by no less than the noted Baron Richthoffen. The baron had just shot down his eighty-first plane and the Tech man would have been the eighty-second had he been a little less adroit or his Sopwith a little less speedy.

An extraordinary fact, which must have impressed every one, is that more Institute men were decorated for valor than died from all causes combined. This either proves the old theory that the man who goes into the thing hardest is in the least danger, or that our men were extremely lucky. The reply blanks show that this is constantly borne out. More than fourteen hundred of our former students were members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and the majority of these were in either the Infantry, Artillery or Air Service, the three branches in which the largest number of casualties to officers occurred. The amazing fact still remains, however, that only twenty-five of all the Institute men in service were actually killed in action and died from wounds.

One might at first think that this small number of deaths was due to the fact that our men were stationed in quiet sectors, but it was to the contrary. We had men at Cambrai in November, 1917, at Jaullgonne Bend of the Marne on July 15, 1918. We had a number of men in the Second Division at Belleau Woods in June of 1918. Our men took part with the Twenty-Sixth Division in the terrible assault on Hill 190. When the engineers of the First Division passed through the infantry to deliver their last thrust toward Soissons a considerable number of former students of the Institute went with them. Our men helped to bridge the Meuse at Consenvoye and took part in the storming of Montlanccon. They took part in the assault of the Argonne Forest across the valley of the Aire. As might be expected they were on hand when the passage of the Meuse was forced at Dun.

It can easily be imagined of what interest these stories are in comparison with those told by newspaper men, who seldom advanced beyond headquarters, and obtained material from official telegrams and wounded men. The Technology men were, on the other hand, in the very thick of the fighting and, in their stories, tell what they actually saw, with their own eyes, or what they actually experienced.

In order to obtain complete information for the War Record, blank forms have been placed with the registration material of each entering student.

The book endeavors to make a permanent record of the work of Technology's living former students and undergraduates in order that these also may be remembered. Quite recently another phase has come up, which was un contemplated at the inception. During the war many discovered that one of the most important assets which

any organization, whether school, association or corporation, could possess was an indexed list of a great number of men showing their technical training, experience and natural aptitude. As a great many of our former students received the most valuable experience of their careers in either military or essential industry activities the Technology War Record files actually become a classified list of some of America's best engineering talent. This act has been very sharply brought out during the past few weeks, for many Institute men seeking re-employment have referred their prospective employers to the Technology War Record Committee and the record is accordingly being used to supply authentic information relative to qualifications of our former students. This is especially true of the men of the recent classes.

The flight of the N-C boats across the Atlantic is an event which is still fresh in our minds, and it may surprise some to find how largely a Technology affair it was. Commanders J. C. Hunsacher, '12, G. C. Westervelt, '08, and H. C. Richardson '08 were practically responsible for the entire design of the boats. The construction of the ships was carried on under the supervision of Lieutenant (J. G.), George T. Woolley, '15. The hull for the N-C 4 which finally completed the trip, was built by the Herreschoff Company under the direction of James Swam, '91, general director. The motors were built by the Packard Motor Company of Detroit and officially accepted by W. H. Turner, '18. The great hangars for the reception of the planes at Rockaway were built by John G. Ahlers, '10. After the ships had been delivered it was necessary to "tune them up" for the long journey across the Atlantic. It was Lieutenant, J. G., Raymond P. Miller, '18, who was detailed as power plant inspector, for the N-C ships at both Garden City and at Rockaway. Lieutenant, J. G., Charles G. McCarthy, '16, who had previously worked on the ships accompanied them on the trip from Rockaway to Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, on board the N-C 1, and when the ships started on their long and dangerous trip across the Atlantic Commander H. C. Richardson, '07, of the N-C 3, after a plucky battle with fog and sea, brought the ship safely into harbor at Ponta Delagarda in the Azores.

The trip of the N-C boats has been given here merely as an example of how great a part Institute men played in the most important events of the war. Hundreds of such cases could be quoted. A case is on record in France in which a Technology man, soaring over the lines, sent a wireless message to an operator who was also one of our former students. This operator sent the message to an artillery information officer who was a Technology man, who, in turn, transmitted the message to the battery commander, who as you have already guessed, was also a former student of the Institute.

All these things will be of interest to every Technology graduate. They are things which he ought to know about and will want his friends to know about; so it is accordingly expected that every graduate will subscribe to the Technology War Record.

# THE TECHNOLOGY BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION

Report of the Director, George Crocker Gibbs, '00, from March  
20, 1918, to closing, August 1, 1919

## INTRODUCTION

- A. The Selection of the Director.
- B. The Director Sizes up the Situation.

### A. THE SELECTION OF THE DIRECTOR

MR. GIBBS' first knowledge of the Tech Bureau was through the notice in the "Tech" in July, 1917, of the formation of the Tech Club of Paris by V. R. Lansingh. Mr. Gibbs was then Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Shortly after this Mr. Gibbs was offered a chaplaincy in an Engineer Regiment then forming in St. Louis, Mo. This was finally refused by the Adjutant-General's Department in Washington, on the grounds that no more Episcopalian chaplains could be appointed at that period.

In November, 1917, Mr. Gibbs, having resigned his charge in the west, came to New York City, as assistant minister at St. Anne's Church in the Bronx. He took out a resident membership in the Technology Club of New York, and used the Club frequently.

On Christmas night, 1917, he was one of four graduates who had their Christmas dinner at the Club. Howard L. Coburn '98, was present. He spoke of going to Paris as Director of the Technology Bureau and Mr. Gibbs asked if there were any service where he might fit in also. Later, to his great regret, Mr. Coburn had to give up his much cherished plan and asked Mr. Gibbs if he could take his place. Mr. Gibbs consented immediately, and after conferring with the committee in Boston, he was selected.

This was an essay of faith on the part of the committee, but their confidence in Mr. Gibbs' unknown ability was strengthened by their own great confidence in "Pa" Coburn. Mr. Coburn's death was a great loss to the alumni, and probably no graduate had a wider acquaintance with Tech men and especially those of the later classes, and was much beloved.

Mr. Gibbs resigned his position in New York City, obtained the consent of his Bishop, the late Dr. Greer of the Diocese of New York, and sailed on March 6, 1918, on the French line steamer "Chicago," and after a pleasant, calm and uneventful voyage arrived at Bordeaux, France, on March 19, reaching Paris on the following day.

### B. THE DIRECTOR SIZES UP THE SITUATION

Previous to the Director's arrival, the affairs of the Bureau had been conducted by Lansingh, combining this with his duties as Assistant Director and Business Manager of the Union, and up to February, '18, he had as Assistant Director, Robert M. Allen '16. Most of the active work of the Bureau had fallen to Allen,

who was assisted by Miss Alice Beakhurst, the Bureau secretary and stenographer. Allen had a wide acquaintance with Tech men, having been a member of the Technology Unit, American Field Service. Allen kept the affairs of the Bureau very active, and made the boys who visited welcome and cared for many wants and pleasures, carefully registering our men in service and conducting a wide correspondence with them. On February first he entered the French Artillery School, with many other Americans, among them Elwell '19, to prepare for a Commission in that branch of service of the French army. His splendid service and interest were a loss to the Bureau. Lansingh and Professor George Nettleton, Director of the American University Union, went to England in March to start the London Branch of the Union. The affairs of the Bureau were left in the hands of the secretary, Miss Beakhurst, and on Mr. Gibbs' arrival there was much to be done.

In about a week or two the Director sized up the Bureau's work and needs in general and his succeeding direction was based on two simple principles which he deduced.

These were: 1. Personal Contact.  
2. Specialization in Tech men.

1. The boys who visited the Union desired a little personal interest to be shown in them and their interests by the Directors of the Bureau. They desired a welcome, and appreciated any little favor shown to them unsought, and unasked, which at any period at home before the war they would not expect or desire, because they were away from home and familiar surroundings. The Director stood in "*loco parentis*," he must be a friend, counsellor (if desired), companion, and a general bureau of information.

2. The Director found two definite features making up the work of the American University Union, intensive and extensive.

Extensive: The Union being in its inception, academic, a growing interest was being established between American educational affairs and those of the French universities. This was natural and the officials and some of the Bureau Directors were identifying themselves with this work. This feature promised to be the permanent feature of the work of the Union.

Intensive: The formation of the American University Union was primarily a war relief measure, its purpose to maintain a University Club in Paris, as a center for all American University graduates and their friends in the service of their country and of the American Expeditionary Forces. The Union offered an American atmosphere, familiar to Americans at home, also providing rooms and meals at reasonable prices. Here was a splendid meeting place for old acquaintances, and the home and friendly features were much sought and appreciated.

The work of the Bureaus of the Union were to "specialize" in that which the Union must make "general." Many colleges had no special bureaus. The Director thinks that possibly that side of the Union should have been more thoroughly developed as the intensive work of the Union was first and foremost in its establishment. Men whose college had no special bureaus were taken care of in general by the Union, through its offices, and had the club and hotel features in common. Therefore Mr. Gibbs, realizing that a divided interest is fatal to good success, specialized in the development of the Bureau and made the Tech man the subject of his interest and personal attention. Of course the Tech Bureau welcomed many men who had no Bureaus in the Union and many sought it out more than once. Any man who had ever attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology was considered a Tech man, and Mr. Gibbs made it his interest to find every Tech man in Europe and link him up to the Bureau and to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

That objective, of course, was not entirely possible, but the principle brought the maximum of results.

The Bureau was not to be considered as a business office; all routine, though necessary, was placed second to the personal reception of men. Men must be welcomed and made at home, and details of work put aside for his comfort and pleasure.

This proved to be the right "dope," and the Bureau won the interest and gratitude of the men who visited it, and of many who never had the chance to come to Paris. Let it be realized that the Bureau proved to Tech men abroad that they belonged to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and that Massachusetts Institute of Technology was behind them "over there"; a real "Alma Mater."

## IN THE WAY OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

### A. THE UNDERWRITERS

The Underwriters may be classed under two heads:

1. The Alumni, represented by their Special War Service Committee.
2. The Auxiliary.

#### 1. THE ALUMNI.

All Tech stood behind the Bureau, this included its Faculty from the President down, and all the Alumni and former students.

These were represented by a special committee; J. W. Rollins '78, the Chairman, Tyler '84, Eaton '85, Humphreys '97, Bemis '93, Gilmore '90, Professor Pearson.

This committee represented the general interest of the alumni. The funds for the Bureau's work, and for membership in the Union were generously furnished by the graduates and former students, the Corporation, and personal gifts. There was never any question of the financial needs of the Bureau. This organization which backed the Tech Bureau was entirely adequate and gave the Director a confidence and solidity on which he could rest securely.

Then the committee in turn reposed such confidence in the Director when they chose him and sent him over, that this trust was his inspiration and security and helped him in his accomplishment. When thanking the committee for this constant kindness, help, interest and generosity, he is at the same time extending it to the Alumni as a whole.

Although members of the Faculty as well as separate Alumni; a backing of Alumni, as such, was quite the proper backing for such an institution as the Tech Bureau, as a war relief measure, which it was primarily. Otherwise the tempting problems of international education must have tended to dissipate the energy which primarily belonged to the personal interest of college men in the American Expeditionary Forces.

The Tech Bureau was one of the most efficiently backed bureaus of the Union. Its support was unfailing, entire confidence was maintained in its ventures, and the management at home was efficient.

Mutual confidence between the Director and Committee was the result.

A little saying got abroad in the Union that Tech was the richest bureau there. Exaggerated perhaps, but perhaps caused by the use which was made of its funds. They were all devoted to making the Bureau effective and attractive to its men, and placing them to the best advantage of its men. E. P. Brooks '17 said that here was no element of "stinginess" about the Tech Bureau.

Of course other bureaus were well manned and equipped, but not one had behind them this other element which contributed so materially to Tech's success; namely, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology War Service Auxiliary.

## 2. THE AUXILIARY

Words of praise here are all too inadequate to give enough credit to this thorough, efficient, and whole hearted work of devotion by the women of Technology to the needs of Tech men in service, on both sides of the Atlantic.

This report can only speak of the effect of their work "over there."

"Let us now praise the famous women of Tech." All praise and credit to Mrs. E. C. Cunningham who in the name and memory of her husband Mr. Edward Cunningham '91, inspired this work, and with unfailing, untiring, and continually new creative energy and imagination, brought this organization into active and thorough effectiveness. Her photograph hung over the Registration Desk in the Tech Bureau, adorned with a cockade in the colors of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In a few months, Tech men over the whole field of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe knew who Mrs. Cunningham was and that she and the organization were working for their interest and comfort.

To the Director her letters were a big source of inspiration, as they had been to Mr. Lansingh and to other officials of the American University Union.

Entire devotion, indefatigability and large vision are the attributions which she brought to us in this service.

In the Executive; the Director was in closest touch by correspondence with Mrs. Alice N. George the secretary of the Auxiliary, who held together the various lines of the Organizations and brought them within the reach of all objectives. Through her efforts the Auxiliary was linked to the Paris Bureau and thence to the men in the field. Hers is a record of tireless service, always efficient, and always getting results.

All of the trunks, about twenty-two of them sent to the Bureau arrived intact, and about all of the packages sent by parcel post. If the Bureau communicated a need, it was always fulfilled — sometimes almost by anticipation.

Reports were made to Mrs. George by the Director each week. And from her came introductions from or to men coming over; reports of work; lists of men en route to France; inquiries of all kinds, including many cables regarding the casualties or missing men which the Director sought out as he was best able, and reported by cable either directly or through the Red Cross Communication Service. Also suggestions for many little services to men and their friends which became a pleasant duty for the Director.

Mrs. George brought to the Auxiliary an able executive, thoroughly efficient, and always productive of results, and through Mrs. W. T. Sedgwick who headed the workroom, and with whom must be included all the devoted workers who made up that department.

Here was devotion and a labor of loving service. And it all had its responsive appreciation on the other side.

The Director received either directly or by letter countless thanks and gratitude from Tech men and others who received the gracious gifts from the Auxiliary. Many wrote by letter directly to Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. George, or Mrs. Sedgwick, or later to Mrs. Bigelow their personal appreciation. Many boys offered to pay for these gifts. This was always met by a decisive refusal and an explanation. Technology's women as well as Technology's alumni were behind every man in

every Service, his need, even his almost unspoken desire were heeded, anticipated and ministered to.

Each trunk when unpacked gave a thrill each time of a Christmas Box, or one from home, and they were often unpacked by the boys in the Bureau, who never left without a few prizes.

The Auxiliary and all who made up its ranks, is a record of action and deed, and where these both counted for most.

## IN THE WAY OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

### B. THE BUREAU ITSELF

The work of the Technology Bureau, situated in the American University Union, as one of its component parts, was to specialize in that work which in general was done by the Union itself. This work was to provide a homelike, friendly, free American atmosphere, for American university men and their friends, in the service of America abroad, when they came to Paris, or to minister in any helpful way to them whenever they were in Europe as its abilities allowed. Men in the American Expeditionary Forces, the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, and in civilian service for the United States were welcomed, as well as Americans abroad in any other capacity. Besides these many officers and men of the various allied armies found a warm welcome, and many of the Faculties of the French universities.

The Tech Bureau's welcome included many men who were graduates of other universities.

The Tech Bureau served to interpret and carry out the wishes, desires, and help of the alumni at home to those abroad, to show them that Technology had followed them abroad and was with them there. It served to bring the work of the Auxiliary within the reach of those for whom it was intended. It was a Tech Club, and a home for Tech men in the Union. One thing is sure, Tech men liked it, and used it, and backed it.

## IN DETAIL

### I. CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence was large and was maintained for all purposes with over eight hundred men. The following are a few figures totalling the amount of this correspondence.

	Letters Received	Letters Sent Out	Total
In 1917	638	807	1,445
In 1918	1,169	1,341	2,510
In 1919	1,166	1,477	2,643
			<hr/> 6598

A total of about six thousand six hundred, for a period beginning in October, 1917, and ending August 1, 1919.

In addition to this regular correspondence, are twenty-two numbers of the Bulletins of the Bureau sent to an average of five hundred men for each number; totalling eleven thousand; dinner post cards, sent out at nine different times to the same average number, five hundred;—totalling four thousand five hundred.

This makes a grand total of all correspondence of twenty-two thousand one hundred letters, bulletins, form letters, and dinner post cards, bills rendered, etc.

The following records the types of correspondence:

- a. CONCERNING Registration (see below — 2.)
- b. INQUIRIES: Covering widely diverse subjects.
- c. PURCHASES: For purchases of varied articles.
- d. REQUESTS: For various errands and commissions.
- e. CASUALTIES: Information asked for, sought and received.
- f. CABLES: Regarding arrivals, illness, addresses, but mostly regarding casualties.
- g. INSTITUTE: Correspondence between Alumni Committee, Auxiliary, Faculty and the Bureau, including reports.
- h. INTRODUCTIONS: To and from various people.
- k. AMERICAN RED CROSS: Mostly regarding information on casualties, with American Red Cross Home Communication Service.
- l. FORM LETTERS: Soliciting registration and welcome to Tech men abroad, advertising the Bureau.
- m. BILLS RENDERED: For purchases made by bureau.
- p. DINNER NOTICES: Including those for Christmas Party.
- r. IDENTITY CARDS: Sent to every man in service. To be sent in in case of casualty or sickness.
- s. BULLETINS: Monthly news to men abroad. Advertising Auxiliary supplies (called "Treasure Chest.")
- t. THE TECH: Sent out from Bureau, up to August 1918. After that direct to men from Tech office.
- v. PERSONAL: Foremost in importance. Just friendly letters to the director and by him in answer.
- w. ADDRESS LISTS: New registrations and lists of address changes sent each week to Auxiliary (see 2. below.)

## 2. REGISTRATION:

Service records and data of each Tech man in service in American Expeditionary Forces, or Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association or other branch abroad. Numbered some eight hundred recorded men, definitely communicated with, and others by list from Auxiliary. A bureau activity, a constant effort to keep these records up to date. Men changed addresses frequently, sometimes branch of service.

Sources of these records: Personal visits of men to Bureau, by correspondence. Also by visitors' book in the Bureau, and by the large official register of the American University Union which was in the entrance hall of the hotel. Many men registered here, failing to visit the Bureau.

The director made it an important point to get a new man to register on his first visit to the Bureau. On each successive visit he made the necessary changes in his registration. Also the director sent out form letters of welcome, including blank registration for new men in Europe to forward back to the Bureau. Men often registered other men.

## 3. THE ACTUAL BUREAU.

DESCRIPTION. The first Bureau at the Royal Palace hotel (American University Union) occupied from the opening to August 1918, was located on the second floor (first floor French style) in the corner room facing the Place de Comedie

Francaise, with its fountains and trees, and always filled with sunlight. In this room the director had his desk and his secretary her files and office necessities. For this room was both an office and reception room. Mr. Gibbs' bedroom was a small room adjoining the Bureau, and bathroom completed the suite. Directly across from the Bureau door was the Union library.

The director's idea was to make the Bureau as attractive, materially, to the visitors as possible, adding to the sense of comfort his personal interest to every newcomer.

As in the other bureaus, there was an open fireplace and there were cheerful wood fires during the spring, fall and winter. These were an actual necessity during the winter as the "Chauffage Centrale" (central heating) of the hotel did not always "function" (heat) well. The Paris climate was very damp, and in addition to their actual necessity, their warm cheer added to the attractiveness of the Bureau. Little flower booths were frequent in the Paris streets, and these furnished the flowers which were always on hand in the Bureau. The quaint little Vendeuse at the end of the Pont du Carrousel was really the Tech flower "lady" and her cheery greeting and interest were known to many of the boys.

The director took ten pounds of American coffee over to France with him, which was a gift to the Auxiliary. He bought a French "Percolator" and the necessary furnishings to go with it, and started the custom of "brewing" American coffee in the Bureau in the afternoons, often too at night. This custom grew very popular. Many boys did not like tea, and did not care for French coffee, and demanded coffee regularly. After the armistice it was possible to secure French pastry in increasing degree, and this added to the cheer of these "coffee parties." American University Union officials and also many outsiders found their way in to these gatherings and most welcome they were. The supply of coffee from the Auxiliary continued, and all of it was from generous and interested givers.

Smokes were always on hand, being obtained by the boys, for the Bureau, from the quartermaster stores. Other supplies such as sugar and condensed milk came through the same source. The boys were most thoughtful and generous in this and other regards.

During the first two or three months, the director gathered Tech men in the Union dining room for luncheon and dinners. Later the boys preferred to eat elsewhere and the directors' growing knowledge of Paris enabled him to find places for them.

### BUREAU ENLARGED

In August 1918, the number of visitors to the Union and to the Bureau increased very markedly.

It was found that the reception room was crowded by having it for the office, and that letters and office routine could not be conducted conveniently with visitors and conversation. The small bedroom of the director was made into the office for the secretary and the regular business of the Bureau conducted there, the director, however, retaining his desk in the reception room. This last feature was found advisable, as the boys would always congregate about the director's desk when he was at it. The director secured another bedroom adjoining his old one. This room contained two beds, and the extra bed was very much in demand by various Tech visitors who were not always able to secure accommodations in the hotel. In fact, on many occasions an extra cot was set up at night in the little office for visitors, and several times a mattress was spread upon the floor of the Bureau or reception room. Only a few rooms in the hotel had bathrooms attached, and the

director's bath was very much in demand by passing visitors, on hasty trips to or through Paris. It was once remarked by Mr. Louis Crenshawe of the Virginia Bureau, who, by the way, maintained a very fine, active bureau, that we (the Union) not only "eats and sleeps 'em, but we also washes 'em."

Rooms in Paris at armistice time and later were very scarce, with an enormous demand. The directors of the bureaus and Union officials not only provided extra sleeping accommodations, but went out with visitors and searched for rooms and hotels.

The Union offered a certain amount of storage space, but the director in addition had one or two presses in which he kept bundles of all sorts left by the men.

In addition to the reading matter in the Union library, there were magazines in the Bureau, and copies of the "Tech" always on hand. There were also various guides and plans of Paris on hand.

Personal interest in each visitor was the distinctive note of the Bureau. The director fortunately for this had a good memory for names and faces, and men were always pleased to be recalled by name on their second visit. The director tried to be on the job all day, and if out, the secretary welcomed the men, and later the assistant director. As has been mentioned, no routine business was too pressing to be dropped to give a welcome to men, and for conversation, and the men showed a marked inclination to sit around and talk.

A visitors' book was always open and men registered here on successive visits, and at least once a week if coming in that frequently or oftener, and visitors here could find the addresses of their friends who were in Paris or had passed through.

#### BUREAU ENLARGED A SECOND TIME, MARCH, 1919

In March, Sergeant David Allen Reed, junior, of the Motor Transport Corps, came to Paris and after being demobilized at St. Aignon, became the assistant director. Reed is Technology '18, and went over with the Technology Ambulance Unit in June '17. During the whole of the war he served in the Camion or Truck service with the famous section in the French Motor Transport Corps known as the "Reserve Mallet" and figured in nearly all the active fronts. He assisted the director in a very able manner, not only in the detailed office routine, but getting hold of the same personal spirit in which the director conducted the affairs of the Bureau. He was well liked and easily a favorite with every man who visited the Bureau. The director had long needed able assistance, and goes on record as saying that Reed gave him most generous, wholehearted and efficient help.

On his arrival another bedroom was secured, adjoining that of the director. His room also served for the accommodation of visitors with the use of another folding cot.

#### CHANGE OF THE BUREAU FOR JULY, 1919

All the bureaus of the Union closed their work on July 1, 1919, except Technology, which continued until August, 1919. The Union relinquished its contract with the Royal Palace hotel, retaining only its offices. At the request of the Union officials, Tech moved up one flight, and occupied the old Yale Bureau. The reception room and office were directly over those of the old office, with a bath adjoining. The other room was a large room directly over the Union library. This was made by the director into a little dormitory, the director and assistant director having each a bed, and two other beds were provided for visitors. July was a busy month, and the extra month proved the value of maintaining the Bureau over that time. The

Bureau during this month was more like a Tech Club, and meals were often served in the Bureau, a plan which was not permitted by the Union by-laws before.

The Bureau officially closed on August 1, but details of closing kept the director at the Union until August 15.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU

Previous to Mr. Gibbs' arrival the following men had served as directors:

V. R. Lansingh '98. He inaugurated the Tech Club of Paris in June, 1917, and was one of the founders of the American University Union, and its first assistant director and business manager to the time of his return to America in June, 1918.

Under his direction, Robert M. Allen, '16, was the assistant director of the Tech Bureau, from the fall of '17 to February, 1918. Allen was a member of the Tech Ambulance Unit, with Reed, '18. The burden of the routine business of the Bureau fell to Allen and the secretary, as Lansingh was much occupied with the Union affairs. Allen has a pleasing personality, and put in lots of energy to make a success of the Bureau. He had a wide acquaintance with Tech men and many of the boys of the Technology Ambulance Unit were made at home in the Bureau. In February, 1918, Allen entered the Ecole D'Artillerie at Fontainebleau, in company with many other Americans, among them Elwell '19, as an aspirant in the French army in preparation for a commission. He served before the armistice in the 40th Regiment of Artillery, and received a Croix de Guerre, and also won the Fouragere, permitted to that regiment. This decoration is the shoulder cord of green and yellow, noting the fact that the regiment's colors had been decorated with the Medaille Militaire.

The secretary was Miss Alice Beakhurst. Her parents are English, but she was born in Paris, but is a British subject. She spoke and wrote well both English and French. She was at first a secretary of the Union forces, but later was secretary to Mr. Lansingh, and continued to be the secretary to the Bureau, and served faithfully and efficiently, and without vacation until Mr. Gibbs' departure in August. She was pleasing to Tech men, remembering many of them personally, and made them welcome. She has two brothers who served in the American army and hopes some time to come to America.

In December, 1918, the work of the office demanded more extra help, and Mr. Gibbs engaged Miss Kitty White's services from that date until March, 1919. She assisted directly Miss Beakhurst in the details of the office work and also in the entertainment of the men.

During the whole period, and especially the time from April 18 to December 18, the director had the assistance of a Boy Scout, John Cosenor, an English boy from the Island of Jersey, who was attached to the American Red Cross in Paris.

As above noted, Mr. Reed came in March, 1919, and remained until nearly the close of the Bureau.

The whole personnel fitted together well and worked harmoniously and happily.

#### 4. BUREAU AS A MAIL CENTER.

The Union and its bureaus acted as a mailing address for countless men in the American Expeditionary Forces. In particular, the Tech Bureau was especially convenient for this purpose, as men's military addresses were constantly changing. Mail coming to the Bureau for Tech men was either forwarded directly to the man's address as shown by his registration card or else held by his direction at the Bureau until he directed it to be forwarded or gave a new address. Mail coming for men

not registered was held until they could be located or until they wrote in or visited the Bureau. The service was highly appreciated.

#### 5. THE FINANCES OF THE BUREAU.

- a. Bureau Fund.
- b. Emergency Fund.

##### a. THE BUREAU FUND.

All of this fund was furnished through the committee of the alumni, and represented contributions and pledges by alumni at home, and from the corporation, and from individual givers. It was always adequate and always generous. The Director's discretion and judgment was always trusted and backed, and he used all funds to the advancement and benefit of the Bureau and the men. A report was sent to the committee in the form of a trial balance each month. A regular report of these finances will be printed separately in the REVIEW. Several men abroad desired to contribute to the funds of the Bureau. In most cases the director refused to accept these gifts from American Expeditionary Force men. Several relatives of American Expeditionary Force men sent over sums as an appreciation of the interest the Bureau took in their sons or brothers. One or two older graduates gave the director money to be used to give enlisted men, especially, a little cheer when they came to Paris. Several relatives sent money in care of the director to be used for their sons should they have need.

The Bureau fund was expended as follows: Rent of rooms of Bureau, and bills incidental to same. Entertainment of the men at Bureau or in Paris; for flowers, expenses of coffee parties, magazines, extra wood fires, ice cream, drinks, meals in hotel and outside, theaters and operas. For printing of Bulletin and dinner post cards, for stationery and office supplies. Secretary's salary, and additional help for her, for Miss White, for Boy Scout. For director's expenses and salary. His expenses included all living expenses, room, meals, amusements, etc. Outside of barest living expenses, all above expenses were spent by the director either for the men, or in company with them as a companion. Travel expenses to and from America, a little travel in France, including a two-weeks vacation spent in the South of France in January, 1919.

In December the director lived at the Hotel Lutetia for about a month. He found it necessary to get away from the constant life at the Union for rest, and to take care of bookkeeping and incidental work without interruption. Also in June he shared a room with E. P. Brooks '17, at the Hotel de l'Odeon in the Latin Quarter for the same reason.

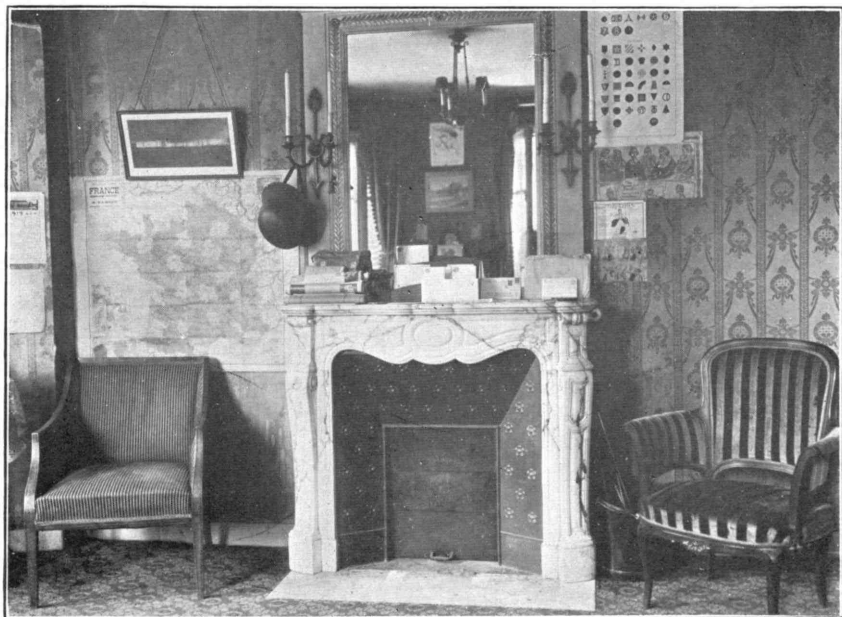
His salary was one hundred dollars per month, which he took in France at the prevailing rate of exchange.

The assistant director received five hundred francs per month, rent of room and a fund for entertainment.

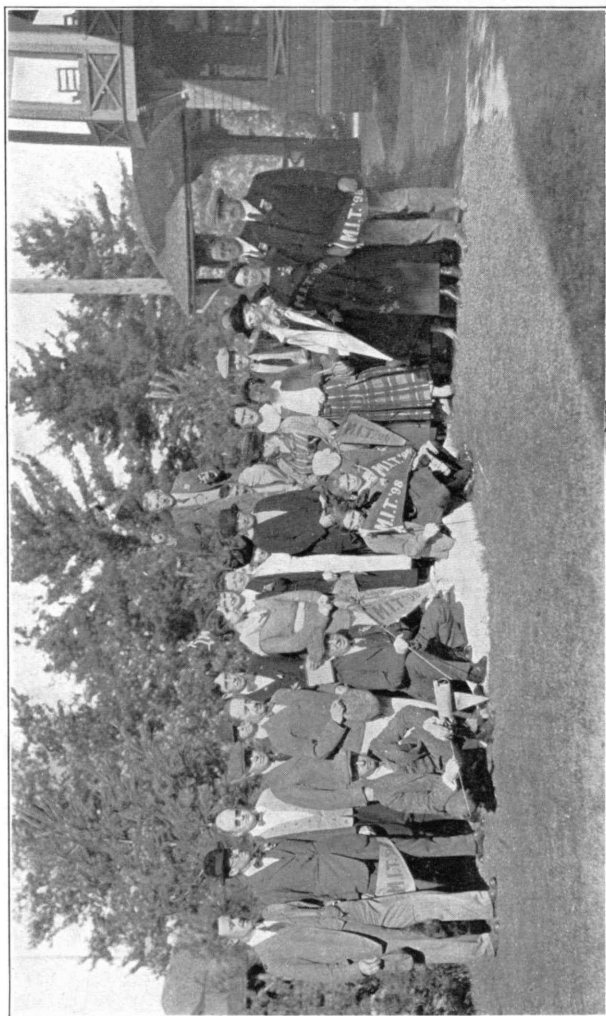
Also loans of a temporary character were made to the men from this fund. There were many holidays in France, and men often arrived in Paris after banking hours, or before pay was received. All these were paid back cheerfully and gratefully. The Bureau, however, never advertised its willingness to loan. Men made request and were accommodated.

The Bureau from this fund made purchases for men outside Paris and rendered accounts to them, also received from them money on account for such commissions. Bureau funds were banked and a double entry system kept of credits and debits.

The total of all money in this fund expended was about 102,000 francs, and



FAMILIAR GLIMPSES [OF THE TECH BUREAU AT PARIS



THE '98 AND '99 JOINT REUNION

taking an average exchange rate at six francs per dollar, the amount may be stated at seventeen thousand dollars.

#### b. THE EMERGENCY FUND.

In August, 1918, the sum of two thousand dollars was forwarded to the director from the committee by Charles W. Eaton '85, who came to Europe to go into the service of the American Red Cross. One thousand dollars represented the proceeds from the "Tech Show" of 1918. The other thousand was the generous gift of Eaton himself. This money was to be used by the director to aid Tech soldiers and officers who were wounded or ill or in other need, and also to assist men who were receiving their commissions as second lieutenants who had immediate need of money for equipment. Until the armistice the director applied these funds wherever he heard of a wounded or a sick man in a hospital. These funds were given as a long time loan.

After the armistice, the director still found a few men in hospitals to whom he gave assistance. In every case these loans were highly appreciated. Also this money was used regularly as long or short time loans to men who wrote for them or came personally. The privilege was never abused, and was of great relief to many men. No questions were asked, no strings tied to the loan, the man simply put the date and his name under an "I. O. U." to the emergency fund. And he always paid back the loan, usually without any request to do so. All this loan money was returned. The director would trust any Tech man anywhere, any time on the face of the earth.

#### 6. TECHNOLOGY DINNERS.

The regular monthly dinners were interrupted in March, 1918, owing to the exigencies of the German offensive beginning then. By agreement all the bureaus of the Union gave up the custom temporarily.

The first dinner under the director was held in June, 1918, and was also a farewell dinner to Lansingh '98 who was leaving for America. The men present presented Lansingh with a handsome "Cave Liqueur." This was a fine mahogany case containing a crystal liqueur set of the Empire period.

These dinners were held in the Union dining room on the first Saturday of each month, with an average attendance of twenty-five men. The average price was twelve francs. The Bureau furnished the smokes and extras. There were special speakers at some of these dinners, among them Professor Erskine of Columbia University, Professor Nettleton, Director of the Union, Professor Jackson and his brother Colonel J. P. Jackson, Major Williford, United States army, Professor Riley of the Institute and several others. The boys preferred the dinners to be very informal, and a pleasant way to meet old friends and to chat.

In March, 1919, the place for the dinners was changed. These remaining dinners were held at Restaurant Procope, on Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie, in the Latin Quarter near the Boulevard St. Germain.

The price here was fifteen francs but a very good menu was provided, and the men had a large dining room to themselves.

Restaurant Procope is one of the oldest in Paris. Opposite was located before the French Revolution the old Comedie, the famous Theatre Comedie Francaise. At this restaurant gathered men whose names are famous, Rousseau, Voltaire, Robespierre and Danton. Several tables record their names. Our own Benjamin Franklin was well known here, and on his death, his bust was set up and crowned with garlands.

At these dinners there were always small orchestras.

On December 21, 1918, a Christmas party was held at the Cafe-Restaurant Cardinal, which is situated at the corner of the Rue de Richelieu and the Boulevard des Italiens. There were forty Tech men present, and some guests. An enlisted men's orchestra enlivened the occasion. Music was also provided, several singers, including a Young Men's Christian Association Quartette.

Practically the whole second floor of the restaurant was given over to Tech. There was an "open house" at 5 P.M. at which the traditional egg-nogg was served. At 7.30 P.M. a real Christmas dinner was served in a large, cheery room. Everybody enjoyed themselves. The "Treasure Chest" furnished the gifts.

The men paid about one-half the expenses of the dinner and gifts from the States the balance.

These dinners, twelve in number, brought different groups of Tech men together, and served to make a very definite impress of Tech loyalty in the heart of every man present.

## 7. EXPEDITIONS.

There were a great many requests from men in the field for various purchases and commissions from Paris.

Lansingh established a Purchasing Bureau in the American University Union, and the director referred many of these requests to that Bureau. But many others he preferred to do himself, and these expeditions formed a constant and important part of the work of the Bureau. The director often went shopping with the men themselves, and the secretary, Miss Beakhurst, was also in great demand to assist the men in their purchases for "people" at home.

Needless to say, the director learned a great deal about Paris shops and could pass this knowledge on.

## 8. THE "TREASURE CHEST."

This term has been used above in referring to the Auxiliary. The director gave this term to the supplies in the Bureau sent from the Auxiliary, in his first Bulletin.

All these goods were stored in presses and trunks near the Bureau. The director made it his constant effort to place these gifts before the men, on their visits to the Bureau, and by letter, and by a special note in the Bulletin. The "Treasure Chest" did become well known and was sought, and depleted. Knit goods came frequently by parcel-post, very few failing to arrive, the Red Cross assisting us when they were caught in the mesh of the "Duane" (Customs). Trunks were brought over by visitors from the States. The boys often unpacked these and spread abroad the news of their contents.

These goods went to others besides Tech men, to hospitals, the devastated areas, to various other relief organizations who applied. The boys were full of praise and gratitude to the women of Tech. Reports of the articles sent have already appeared in the Reports of the Auxiliary.

## 9. AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE EDUCATION.

From March until June under the provisions of the United States army, men were placed in the various universities in France and England. Tech had its quota, scattered through these universities in both countries. A large number were located in Paris, at the Sorbonne, Ecole Polytechnique des Ponts et Chausseus, and at the

art training centre at Bellevue. Many were instructors at the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune.

The students in Paris made the Bureau a regular center, and each afternoon it was filled with men chatting away over the coffee and "patisserie."

The boys enjoyed going out to luncheon and dinner in groups. The Director and assistant always went along, and were always wanted. There were often theatre parties and parties to the Opera and Opera Comique. There were little trips to the various museums and occasional trips to the cathedrals and to the chateaux.

#### 10. THE DIRECTORY.

The director really became a directory. On reaching Paris he immediately commenced lessons in French and made real progress. He also learned the city, its places of interest, its shops, its restaurants and amusements. He made himself particularly acquainted with the spots representing old Paris. In this way he found his knowledge in demand, and, as time went on, himself. He was pleased to realize that the boys not only wanted his knowledge and his help, but when they came they wanted "George" himself. So the director was directory, counsellor, friend and companion. He was always interested in individuals and in individuality. This work is the best and the happiest he has ever done. Few men are blessed with so many friends.

#### 11. HOSPITALS.

When men were ill, or wounded, and were within the district of Paris, the director went to see them and assisted them wherever he could.

For several months during 1918, he was a regular visitor two afternoons each week at Base Hospital No. 1, American Red Cross at Neuilly, Paris.

#### 12. PERMANENT ROOTS.

On July 31, at the Bureau the director gathered all the men who were in Paris, more or less permanently, and organized the Technology Club of Paris. Mr. Edward Stuart '10 is the secretary. He is permanently located in Paris with the Rockefeller Foundation. For the present, it is planned to have luncheons at regular intervals in Paris. Stuart will have the mailing list of all men in and about Paris and France, and will communicate all Tech and alumni matters to them. Men visiting Paris and France can communicate through him with others and his office will record new arrivals. It is hoped that a regular organization will soon grow up, and if many men return to France, a permanent club with quarters may result.

If any Tech man goes to France, see Stuart and register. His address: Mr. Edward Stuart, care of Rockefeller Foundation, 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris, France.

#### 13. VISITORS FROM HOME.

There were several alumni visiting France on various missions who reached the Bureau. Among them were Charles W. Eaton '85, who endeared himself to every man who met him. He enjoyed the sociability of the Bureau and was most generous in his hospitality. At Christmas, 1918, an attractive "briquet" (French metal cigarette lighter) was sent out to seven hundred Tech men as a gift. These were the generous gift of Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Alfred F. Bemis '93 was another visitor who took a great deal of interest

in the Bureau. The director arranged a luncheon for Mr. Bemis with several prominent French engineers present.

Other visitors were George F. Swain, '77, Charles T. Main '76, George L. Gilmore '90 and several others.

#### CONCLUSION,

The man in the American Expeditionary Forces, a long way from home, appreciated any personal interest taken in him and his comfort.

Paris is a marvelous, lovely city, offering interest of all kinds, wholesome and unwholesome. If wholesome interests failed, the man might take the unwholesome.

The American University Union provided a normal, wholesome, familiar American college atmosphere. It offered hotel and club accommodations, and it helped men out in their various needs. The men that found it, and many thousands did find it, fell into more or less normal familiar ways. Here they met many friends and acquaintances. They felt at home there and they were not obviously "welfared" or "rescued."

The Technology Bureau was a part of this atmosphere, and was a home and club, for our "overseas boys." They liked it, they used it and they claimed it for their own. Once visited, a man always came back. The director gave them the freedom of the place, made no rules, never gave unasked-for advice and if they mentioned a want within reason, tried to fill it.

The men realized also that the Bureau stood for Technology. It was Technology behind them wherever they were. They knew they had an Alma Mater and they were proud of it.

GEORGE CROCKER GIBBS, '00,  
Director.

October 20, 1919.

## ANENT OUR "MR. SMITH"

APROPOS of the latest \$4,000,000 gift of our munificent "Mr. Smith," who still remains shrouded in mystery, the Boston "Post" in the morning edition of August 23 comments editorially as follows:

" 'Mr. Smith' Again

When the Institute of Technology stands in especial need of money for one purpose or another, she has only to call upon the really existent but preternaturally shrinking 'Mr. Smith,' and the thing is already nearly done. So with the projected \$19,000,000 that the institution wants as a total for its new endowment fund. Mr. Smith arises to remark—invisibly and inaudibly however—that he will turn in \$4,000,000 of that sum if other people will donate an equal amount on or before the beginning of the new year.

Harvard has just set out to raise a fund of approximately the same generous proportions. After a while and from many sources she will get it, of course. But lucky 'Tech' merely taps 'Mr. Smith,' and the stream of money comes forth at once. Smiths are very numerous in the world, but this particular kind of Smith is as rare as he is helpful to the great school across the Charles. May his tribe increase."

## GEORGE CROCKER GIBBS, '00

### A short sketch of the well beloved head of the Tech Bureau in Paris

GEORGE C. GIBBS was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on December 16, 1878. He still calls that his home, where his mother, Mrs. Jennie W. Gibbs, and his two nieces, the Misses Van Buskirk, live at 31 Lincoln Street. Education began in a small private school, continued in public schools of New Bedford until third year of high school, when he went again to a private day school to fit especially for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Gibbs entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Freshman in the fall of 1896 in the Class of 1900, as a member of Course I. According to his own estimate, he may be classed as an average student, being graduated with the degree of S. B. Mr. Gibbs remembers very well the fine presence of President (General) Francis Amasa Walker, under whose able leadership and direction Massachusetts Institute of Technology was then taking its place as the foremost engineering institution of engineering in the country. President Walker's idea for the student body, then, was that Tech was a "place for men to work and not for boys to play," thereby stamping the institution with a seriousness of purpose and atmosphere of conscientious study which has continued. He did not believe in the dormitory system—students were to soon knock up against the realities of life and should live in the city, somewhat as they would when thrown out in the world. This again has in a measure contributed to the serious purpose of study, but undergraduate life and its ideals since then have shown their necessity as an integral part of education, and today undergraduate life and its ideals have contributed a great deal to the ever growing popularity and value of Tech as an institution of learning.

It was during Mr. Gibbs' freshman year that Tech suffered the loss by death of its splendid president, General Walker. A memorial service was held at Trinity Church, Boston, at which all the student body was present. The memorial sermon was preached by the late Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., under whom Mr. Gibbs was to study for Holy Orders later.

The late Professor Crafts of the Department of Chemistry became Acting President and signed Gibbs' degree. It was at this commencement that Mr. Pritchett was elected president.

Gibbs figured very little in the undergraduate life while at Tech. He was a member and an officer in the Civil Engineering Society; in athletics only in the Hare and Hounds Cross Country Runs; and acted in a Walker Club Play, "The Magistrate" by Pinero. The "Cane Rushes" were in vogue in his time in old "South Field" (the National League Grounds). These were very stirring features of the struggle for supremacy between the Freshmen and Sophomores.

Undergraduate athletics, as an Institute affair, were beginning to take real shape under the active leadership of V. R. Lansingh '98, who in June, 1917, started the Tech Club of Paris, and became one of the founders and later business manager of the American University Union in Paris, and the first director of the Technology Bureau in that organization. Every one is now familiar with the good work he did there for Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After graduation, Gibbs was a draughtsman in the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company of Cleveland, Ohio, coming back to New England from there in 1901 after a long illness of typhoid fever. Until 1908 he was engaged in highway engineering with the United States Engineer Offices at Newport, R. I., and in concrete construction in Boston.

The question has often been asked him, why should a civil engineer, graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, become a clergyman? A natural question, but not an unusual occurrence. A man's real vocation is not always revealed during his college education and activities. He doesn't always "find himself." There will be found in the register of graduates a number of other like instances. Gibbs found that his chief vocation in life was "service" of some sort, more to humanity in general than to humanity through the practical sciences. That decided, he entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge in 1908 to study for Holy Orders in the Episcopal Church.

During that period he was one of five others of the Class of 1900 to conduct the affairs of the Class of 1900 in place of the usual class secretary. The others of this group were Ziegler, Bowditch, Neall and Hurd. He attended all of the activities of the second big reunion, that of 1908. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1911, and ordained at St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, to the Diaconate by Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts in June of that year. He was ordained to the priesthood in Tulsa, Oklahoma, by Bishop Thurston in December, 1911, and in that missionary field of the church, spent nearly the entire time of his ministry, resigning in November, 1917, as rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Okmulgee, which parish, beginning as a very small mission station he had built up, and equipped, and whose first rector he had become.

In July, 1917, he was asked by Major Jonah, chief engineer of the Frisco railroad and at the request of Colonel Townsend, United States engineer officer, at St. Louis, Missouri, to become chaplain of an engineer regiment, then recruiting. This request was refused by Washington, on the ground that the chaplaincies, at that time, were bestowed pro-rata among all religious bodies, and that the quota from the Episcopal Church was then filled. In the hope that some opportunity might offer itself or be found to serve in the war, Gibbs resigned his parish in the West, came East and took a temporary place, as curate or assistant minister at St. Ann's Church in the Bronx, New York City. He immediately became a resident member of the Tech Club of New York, and through this means met Mr. Coburn '98, better known to all Tech men as "Pa Coburn." When Mr. Coburn found to his great regret that he could not go "overseas" as director of the Tech Bureau of Paris, he asked Gibbs and met an instant affirmative. This was early in February, 1918. After a visit to Boston and meeting the committee he was asked to be the director in Paris. He sailed on the steamer "Chicago" of the French line, arriving in Paris via Bordeaux on March 19, 1919. His welcome was signaled by the salvo from the big German "Bertha" shelling Paris. But neither that unpleasantness, nor anything else interfered with his "carrying on" the work of the Technology Bureau, following in the footsteps of V. R. Lansingh '98 or R. M. Allen '16, for as the French say "ce ne fait rien." Gibbs was pleased to serve Tech, and he put into his work the best he had to give: himself. If he didn't wear a United States uniform (his keenest regret) he hopes that he did a bit for his country as well as Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Every one owes a debt to his Alma Mater—and so to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Gibbs hasn't got through paying his—and he wants to know—how about everybody else?

## ARTHUR F. ESTABROOK

Member of corporation and generous benefactor to the Institute  
dies — his gift to Technology

ARTHUR F. ESTABROOK, prominent among Boston bankers as the senior member of the firm of Estabrook & Co., and a life member of the Corporation of Technology, died on Sunday, July 27, in Porto Rico, at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. Estabrook was born in Boston on May 17, 1847, the son of James A. and Louisa (Hill) Estabrook. He received his education in the schools in Belmont and later entered the banking business in Boston, first with the firm of Brewster, Sweet & Co., later going to Brewster, Bassett & Co., in 1874, of which he was a member. This house, in turn, became, in 1883, that of Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, with which he continued until February 1, 1896, when he became senior member of the firm of Estabrook & Co., which then began business, opening two years later New York offices in addition to their Boston offices. Mr. Estabrook was a member of the Boston and New York and Philadelphia stock exchanges. In banking and financial circles, he had been well known and he was considered an authority on matters of finance.

He had various other interests, aside from his banking business. One of these was his love for flowers, shrubbery and trees, and his summer estate, "Barberry Lodge," on Atlantic Avenue in the Phillips Beach section of Swampscott, was an expression of his interest in floriculture, as his grounds and greenhouses were notable for the rare plants cultivated there. It was in this respect one of the show places on the North Shore, and had been the meeting place, on occasion, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which Mr. Estabrook had been a trustee and also its president.

In other capacities he had served as a member of the Corporation of the Institute, and Technology's flags were lowered to half-mast at the news of his death. Mr. Estabrook was also vice-president of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, first vice-president of the New England Conservatory of Music, trustee of Clark University in Worcester; also trustee of the Brewster Free Academy at Wolfeboro, N. H., trustee of the Massachusetts General Theological Society and of the Museum of Fine Arts, and treasurer of the Homeopathic Hospital.

He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and member of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He belonged to the Union Club, Boston City Club, Algonquin Club, Art Club, and Exchange Club, and the Merchants Club, of which he had been treasurer, of Boston; the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott; the Eastern Yacht Club at Marblehead Neck; the Colonial Club in Cambridge; the Country Club, Brookline, and Oakley Club in Belmont. He was a Republican in his politics and a Unitarian in his church interests. On October 8, 1874, Mr. Estabrook married, in Belmont, Ida A. Fletcher. His wife survives him.

Mr. Estabrook's will, among charitable bequests, amounting to nearly a million dollars, leaves \$100,000 to the Institute.

On hearing of Mr. Estabrook's death, Sylvester Baxter, the well-known Boston publicist, wrote the following appreciation for the Boston "Herald":

"It will not be easy to fill the vacancy in Boston's public life made by the death of Arthur F. Estabrook. He was one of the best known of public-spirited citizens; although not conspicuous in the public eye, he was esteemed and loved by the hundreds of co-workers with whom his many activities—civic, patriotic, educational, philanthropic and social—brought him into intimate relationships. His hearty good will, his generosity, his dry humor and his enthusiasm for whatever good work he became interested in made friends for him on all sides. His sound counsels as a business man of exceptional competence were of great service to the various educational and quasi-public institutions with which he was prominently connected. In particular, the future of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has largely been shaped by his connection with it as member of the corporation. As a Boston citizen his participation in municipal affairs had marked results particularly as to recent events. It is only to a comparatively few that the importance of his connection with the last mayoralty election is known. For it was in his office that the conduct of the campaign that resulted in the overthrow of Curleyism and the election of Mayor Peters was planned, and carried through largely by his advice and assistance. And before his departure for his winter home in Porto Rico he had the satisfaction of witnessing the successful fruition of his work. Regularly, for many years past, on the Saturday after Christmas he would sail for his two months' stay on his estate of several hundred acres near San Juan, where he delighted in exercising his uncommon genius for hospitality. It was my pleasant fortune to meet Mr. Estabrook when I first visited Porto Rico three winters ago and to see much of him there the two succeeding years. The tropics had saved his life, he said. He was in a desperate condition when he went to Samoa and lived for some months at Vailima, so long the home of Robert Louis Stevenson. After that he resorted to Porto Rico every winter, finding health in its benign and equable climate of ideal summer. Last September he had a severe attack of influenza. This undermined his physique; but going a month earlier, he soon became his old self and entertained many friends, including Thomas Allen, J. Templeman Coolidge and A. W. Longfellow of the Boston Art Commission, who spent a delightful week with him at Casa Ysabel. Mr. Estabrook was long a member of the Art Commission, and he had at last realized his desire to make his former associates acquainted with the artistic charms of his beloved island. He passed no happier winter there than that which proved to be his last. He was greatly interested in the welfare of Porto Rico and had abiding confidence in its future under the Stars and Stripes.

SYLVESTER BAXTER."

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## WALKER GALLERIES ARE OPENED

AMONG the many new and useful innovations constantly being opened to the Institute students, it is interesting to note that the galleries of the main dining hall of the Walker Memorial, so long standing idle, have at last been opened to general student use. Numerous writing desks, chairs, and luxuriously upholstered divans arrived, and the work of putting the place in perfect condition has been steadily pushed forward, so that the galleries could be opened when the rest of the building was put into use. It is expected that the use of the collections of books in the second floor reading rooms will be extended to the newly opened galleries.

## CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS CURRIER

### Former head of the Department of History dies after breakdown and long illness

PROFESSOR CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS CURRIER, aged fifty-seven years, professor of history until recently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for thirty years, an authority on American and European history, Constitutional law and municipal and town governments, died on September 6, at his home, Winchester, Mass.

Professor Currier had been a sufferer from mental illness for several years and had recently been under treatment at a sanitarium. The protracted mental infirmity caused his mind to give way and produced a state of despondency. He had resigned his position at the Institute early in 1917, as a result of a complete breakdown.

Professor Currier was born in East Kingston, Mass., March 17, 1862. As a boy on his father's farm he sustained an injury to one of his legs, by falling from a hayrack onto a pitchfork. This accident necessitated the amputation of the leg ten years ago. Entering Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., he was graduated at the head of his class in 1883. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1887 with the degree of A.B., taking a degree of A.M., after studying for two years in the Harvard Graduate School. He was sent to Europe on a Harvard fellowship to study for a year at the University of Berlin and for a year at Paris. He made a special study of history and of the Constitutional law and municipal government of those countries.

On his return to the United States he became professor of United States and recent European history and government at Technology, giving two courses in those subjects for many years to large classes of students. He also gave a number of lecture courses on political science, notably during the later years of his professorship on Constitutional and International law and municipal government.

Professor Currier wrote many articles for magazines. Notable among these were his contributions on the Single Land Tax question in opposition to the views of Professor Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University, who favored the Single Land Tax. This controversy attracted considerable attention about a decade ago in educational and economic circles.

Professor Currier was a member of the American Academy of Political Science and also of a number of historical and kindred organizations.

Serving for ten years on the School Committee of Winchester, being chairman of that body for many years, he also was a member of the committee which built the present handsome Winchester High School building. He took an active part in town affairs, particularly at town meetings. His large grasp of facts and his special knowledge of municipal and town governmental principles gained for him the widespread respect of his fellow citizens.

He was one of the men who helped to defeat the plan to establish the so-called town manager form of government which was proposed for the town of Winchester a few years ago. He wrote and spoke very vigorously in favor of the old town meeting idea and won his point.

Professor Currier was married to Miss Florence M. Morton of Somerville in 1892. She, with a son, Francis Currier of Cambridge, an instructor at Technology, and a teacher at the Harvard Summer School, survive. During the war his son served with the personnel force of the United States Intelligence Service.

## THE ROLL OF HONOR OF TECHNOLOGY DEAD

Additions from May 23, 1919, to October 17, 1919,

- ALBEE, ORTON W., '93. Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance Department. Died at Marlboro, Mass., August 4, 1919.
- BUSEY, CHARLES B., '12. 2d Lieutenant, Infantry. Killed in action in the Argonne Forest, November 1, 1918.
- CATTON, RICHARD B., '15. 2d Lieutenant, Air Service, Signal Corps. Died at Base Hospital, Savenay, France, after six months' illness, April 14, 1919.
- HASLAM, R. H., '17. 2d Lieutenant, Air Service, Aeronautics. Killed near Kelly Field, Texas, August 22, 1919.
- KENNARD, IRVING, '19. Candidate, Air Service Aeronautics. Killed in accident in the air, Arcadia, Cal., February 20, 1919.
- MACKAY, ROBERT A., '18. 2d Lieutenant, Infantry. Killed in action, September 29, 1918.
- PELTIER, PAUL D., '19. 2d Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, discharged. Died from results of an accident in Asia Minor, at Eshi-Sheheir, April 1, 1919.
- PLUMMER, THOMAS R., '88. 1st Lieutenant, American Red Cross. Died at Raon l'Etape, France, November 24, 1918.
- ROPER, KENYON, '18. Captain, Coast Artillery Corps, Aerial Observer. Killed in aerial combat, September 14, 1918.
- VAN EECTWELDE, R., '09. Belgian Army. Died in Military Hospital, La Parne, Belgium, August 15, 1918, of influenza, contracted in the trenches.
- WILLIAMS, CARL M., '07. American Red Cross, Dijon, France. Died in Officers' Hospital, Paris, January 23, 1919, of influenza-pneumonia.
- WILLIAMS, RALPH G., '15 and '16. Naval Aviation School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Died at the Chelsea Naval Hospital, January 30, 1918.
- CAVANAGH, H. E. C., '12. Lieutenant, Canadian Engineers. Died of wounds, September 4, 1916.
- HARTMAN, [FRED S., '15. Lieutenant, Air Service Aeronautics. Killed in Toul, France, aerodrome accident, April 7, 1919.

(Compiled by Technology War Record Committee)

## CITED FOR BRAVERY

Additions to cited list from May 23, 1919, to October 17, 1919.

- ADAMS, BURTON A., '98. Major, Army Citation from Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., June 26, 1919.
- ADAMS, H. H., '99. Colonel, Officer of the Legion of Honor.
- ADAMS, HERBERT W., '99. Lieutenant-Colonel, Distinguished Service Medal.
- ALDRICH, ELLWOOD H., '19. 2d Lieutenant, Divisional Citation, French Army; Croix de Guerre and American Field Service Medal.
- ALDRICH, W. T., '01. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.
- ATHERTON, THOMAS H., JR., '09. Captain, Citation, G. O. 29, Headquarters 28th Division, A. E. F., November 26, 1918; French Citation Army Orders; Belgian War Cross and the Croix de Guerre.
- AULTMAN, DWIGHT E., '95. Brigadier-General, Distinguished Service Medal.
- BAKER, DOUGLAS B., '15. Captain, Croix de Guerre with palm; Army Citation No. 1, 1919.
- BARKER, J. W., '16. Major, Order of Danielo I.
- BARRETT, H. W., '19. 2d Lieutenant, Distinguished Service Cross.
- BATCHELDER, R. J., '08. Lieutenant, Italian Service Decoration.
- BATSCHY, JOHN M., '17. Captain, Individual Citation.
- BAUM, G. L., '19. Croix de Guerre.
- BENTON, CARROLL R., '10. Sergeant, Citation.
- BOUKNIGHT, WILLIAM M., '18-'19. 1st Lieutenant, Citation, General Headquarters, April 19, 1919.
- BURRAGE, SEVERANCE, '92. Major, Royal Red Cross of Serbia and the Order of San Saba.
- CAMPBELL, JEREMIAH, '91. Major, Merite Agricole from the French Government.
- CHANDLER, A. D., JR., '14. 1st Lieutenant, Regimental Citation.
- CHACE, MASON S., '94. Civilian, Legion of Honor.
- CHASE, AURIN M., '00. Lieutenant-Colonel, Certificate of Merit from the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F.
- COHEN, SAMSON K., '10. 1st Lieutenant, Company Citation.
- COLEMAN, C. A., '16. Captain, Officer of the French Academy.
- CROSS, GEORGE I., '01. Captain, Cited for Croix de Guerre; two Divisional Citations.
- CUNNINGHAM, K. M., '19. 1st Lieutenant, Squadron cited three times by the French and twice by the English.
- DESLOGE, JOSEPH, '12. Sous-Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre.
- DEXTER, H. E., '12. Captain, Citation for Meritorious Service.
- DICKINSON, D., JR., '08. Captain, Citation in G. O. 88, 2d Division.
- DOUGLAS, LEWIS W., '17. 1st Lieutenant, Belgian War Cross and cited by General Pershing.
- DREW, C. D., '99. Major, cited by General Pershing; Military Cross (British).
- FALLON, N., '06. Lieutenant-Commander, Citation from Royal Navy and from United States Navy (Admiral Sims).

- FELAND, LOGAN, '92. Brigadier-General, Distinguished Service Cross.; Distinguished Service Medal.; Croix de Guerre with bronze and gold star and with palm.
- FELTON, SAMUEL M., '73. Civilian, Distinguished Service Medal., not Distinguished Service Cross.; Commander of the Legion of Honor.
- FLANNAGAN, COKE, '16. Captain, Citation from General Pershing and Croix de Guerre.
- FOX, CHARLES E., '14. 1st Lieutenant, two decorations from the Serbian Government.
- GARDNER, F. Q. C., '13. Colonel, Distinguished Service Medal.
- GARDNER, J. P., '17. Captain, Croix de Guerre with palm.
- GILBERT, CASS, '80. Civilian, Legion of Honor.
- GLANN, C. B., '16. 1st Lieutenant, Divisional Citation.
- GRAY, WILLIAM A., JR., '18. 1st Lieutenant, cited for bravery in action.
- GREENE, H. C., '97. Major, Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise; Croix de Guerre; Gold Medal of the "Femmes de France" (French Red Cross); Silver Cross of the Societe de Secours aux Blesses Militaires.
- GUILBERT, H. M., '18. Captain, Croix de Guerre with palm.
- GUPPY, JOSEPH S., '19. 1st Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre with gold star.
- HALL, HERBERT W., '12. Captain, Distinguished Service Cross.
- HATTEN, EARL R., '18. Ensign, Commended by Admiral Sims and mentioned in Admiralty (British) Despatches.
- HIBBARD, L. C., '17. 1st Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre.
- HUNNEMAN, J. R., '16. 1st Lieutenant, cited for work at the Marne.
- JEMMETT, D. M. Lieutenant, Distinguished Conduct Medal (British).
- JONES, HAROLD W., '98. Lieutenant-Colonel, Cross of the Legion of Honor.
- KEESLER, E. Y., '17. Captain, Order of Leopold (Belgian).
- KENNEY, GEORGE C., '11. 1st Lieutenant, Distinguished Service Cross.
- MCDILL, B. M., '18. Captain, Individual Citation.
- MCLAUGHLIN, THOMAS S., '16. Recommended for Certificate of Merit.
- MACLEOD, N. D., '14. Major, Croix de Guerre with palm.
- MAIN, THEODORE, '16. Sergeant, Recommended for Croix de Guerre.
- MALMFELDT, CARL, '17. Private, Divisional Citation.
- MARSHALL, H. F., '19. Commander, Citation by Air Commander, 1st Army.
- MASON, AUSTIN B., '10. 1st Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre (two Citations).
- MAURY, D. H., JR., '23. 2d Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre.
- MAXFIELD, LOUIS H., '06. Commander, Legion of Honor and Medaille de Saufetage de la Marine Francaise.
- MOORE, R. L., '21. 1st Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre with palm.
- NORTON, G. R., '07. Lieutenant-Colonel, Citation.
- PARSONS, F. E., '15. Private, cited by Marshal Petain, December 22, 1918; cited in orders of General commanding 18th Division, French Army; in orders of General commanding 7th, French Army.
- PETTEE, A. D., '16. Master Engineer, cited for service in Flash and Sound Ranging.
- PLUMB, RALPH, '01. Major, Distinguished Service Medal.
- PLUMMER, THOMAS R., '88. 1st Lieutenant, American Red Cross, died November 24, 1918. Croix de Guerre.
- POLAND, W. B., '90. Chevalier and later Commander of the Legion of Honor.
- RANNEY, B. M., '19. Citation in Army Orders to the 5th Army.
- RAPALJE, H. A., '08. Captain, Divisional Citation.
- SCANNELL, ROBERT H., '17. 1st Lieutenant, Croix de Guerre.
- SNOW, F. W., '98. Lieutenant-Colonel, Citation.

- STAUB, JOHN F., '15. Lieutenant, j. g., Letter of Commendation from the British Admiralty for successful bombing attack on enemy submarine in the North Sea, July 19, 1918.
- STEBBINS, R. W., '99. Private, Squad cited in French Army Orders.
- STEIN, ARTHUR L., '10. Sergeant, Croix de Guerre with palm.
- STRITZINGER, F. C., JR., '92. Colonel, Citation, G. O. 46, Headquarters 6th Division, A. E. F.
- STUART, E., '10. Major, Medal of Commander of San Saba (Serbian); Serbian Red Cross Medal, and recommended for Distinguished Service Medal (Red Cross).
- STUART, K., '19. Ensign, Italian War Cross and Croix de Guerre with silver star.
- STUBBS, A. R., '15. 2d Lieutenant, recommended for Distinguished Service Cross.
- SUTHERLAND, G., '16. 1st Lieutenant, cited for Distinguished Service Medal (not received).
- TALLANT, ALICE W., '98. (1st Lieutenant), Croix de Guerre.
- THURBER, FRED B., '06. Lieutenant, Citation September 25, 1917, for assistance rendered after the stranding of the U. S. S. "Texas."
- TOURTELLOTTE, N. E., '17. Captain, Departmental Citation.
- WALCOTT, WILLIAM W., '01. Captain, died in France March 16, 1919. Recommended for the Croix de Guerre.
- WALLIS, J. E., JR., '17. Captain, cited in General Headquarters Orders, A. E. F., June 3, 1919.
- WIGGIN, THOMAS H., '95. Lieutenant-Colonel, cited by General Pershing.

(Compiled by Technology War Record Committee)

## "CHEMICAL AGE" JOINS CAMPAIGN

NOT only are the local daily newspapers and those of the entire country making note of the movement of President Maclaurin and his strong committee to secure the new ten million dollar endowment for the Institute, but the technical press is beginning to take notice. Following is a letter received by Dr. Maclaurin from the editor of the 'Chemical Age,' which is splendid testimony of how the Institute is regarded outside its walls.

"Dear Dr. Maclaurin:

I note in today's press the Tech drive for ten million. I volunteer my personal services and the instrumentality of the 'Chemical Age' in the chemical and allied industries wherein Tech men are pre-eminent in contributions to their development.

I shall be pleased to make editorial mention of this endowment campaign; to supplement which I want your own photograph and the photograph of the Technology plant. This illustrative matter would accompany a statement of five hundred to fifteen hundred words, preferably by yourself, of the notable service of the Institute to industry and of the obligation of industry under present economic conditions to reciprocate.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

LLOYD LAMBOURNE,

Course V, '96,

Editor, Chemical Age."

## UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

WILLIAM B. BARROW, JR.

"We are happy, Tech is" — well, three thousand and fifty students ought to be a large enough enrollment to make any alumnus happy! Such a mob in the halls, and such a "bread line" in the Memorial, have never been seen. Even the Smoker had to be run off in relays on account of the large attendance. While some enjoyed the feast and good smokes, others were entertained with speeches by activity representatives and Faculty members, and still others watched the movies furnished for the occasion. Nevertheless, in spite of the congestion, everybody voted it the best ever, and especially the Freshmen. They were delighted with their first contact with Technology "spirit" and good fellowship, opening up an entirely new field of activity and endeavor as it did. Technology began to mean something more to them than simply a storehouse of study. Calls were issued by all the Student Organizations, enlisting their interest and energy, and describing the variety of opportunities open to them for their attention. It is safe to say that not one of the numerous activities of the Institute will suffer this year from lack of material. There is enough to go around, and plenty left over. We may watch for the greatest year in Student Activity that has ever been seen.

The record enrollment this Fall can only be approached by the proportionately enormous enrollment in the Summer School. Nearly twelve hundred registered for the courses offered at Cambridge, besides an even hundred that attended the camp at East Machias, Maine. There was such a bountiful supply of hot weather, and such an intensive course of study carried on, that there was not much opportunity for student activities. Students, as well as Instructors, were ready to go home and relax when the day's program was done, without filling their eyes with dust and their clothes with sweat in some athletic contest. But there were activities — it wouldn't be the 'Stute if there weren't — and those we gladly chronicle.

At a meeting of the Advisory Council for Athletics, the following T's were awarded:

For his general interest in athletics: H. J. Daube.

For breaking the hammer-throw record: C. G. Dandrow.

For N. E. I. C. L. T. A., singles only: M. Broockmann and W. Barron.

For exceptional track work: G. Bawden and W. N. Murray.

At the same time tT's were given to: M. Broockmann, W. Barron, W. McWane, T. N. West, and L. E. Boyden.

For their work on the Rifle Team, r-T-t's were awarded to R. N. Skinner and A. L. Silver. R. N. Skinner has been elected to next year's captaincy.

Of international interest is the fact that Sindy Biddell, '22, received several honors in Paris for his swimming during the Inter-Allied Games held at the Pershing Stadium. After his return to America, Biddell and Untersee, '19, took places in the New England Athletic Association championship events.

Judging from the fact that several black eyes and bandaged heads appeared during the Summer, it may be said that the class in boxing organized by Coach Boutillier was quite a success. Some twenty-five enrolled, and — "a good time was had by all."

The Technology Christian Association planned and executed an excellent cam-

paign to secure rooms for the extraordinary influx of students. Over a thousand rooms were located, and a newly arrived student did not have to go long without a roof over his head. Besides this credit is due the "Bible" committee for the way in which they handled the emergency demand for the Freshman handbooks. The committee members were; E. W. Davis, '21, E. W. Olcott, '21, C. W. Manville, '22, H. P. Baldwin, '21, D. N. Shaw, '22, R. H. Winde, '22, G. P. Schumacher, '22, W. C. Morse, '22. The Technology Christian Association is planning a complete student roll, showing for each student the history of his activities, both in prep school and at Technology. The value of such a roll goes without saying.

The class of 1919 has graduated two hundred fifty-seven members. Of these two hundred forty have received the degree of B. S., while fifteen attained the rank of M. S. Two acquired the degree of Doctor of Engineering. C. C. Stewart, '19, has been chosen as one of ten American students to utilize exchange scholarships with Sweden. He is going to take up graduate work in chemical engineering.

As usual, by far the largest activity of the summer centered around the camp at East Machias. Inclement weather dampened the spirits of the campers for the first few days, but two days of good hot sunshine the latter part of the first week dried them out in good shape and put their enthusiasm to working full force. A student council was elected with Homer V. Howes '20, as chairman and R. H. Smithwick '20, as secretary and treasurer. The following standing committees were elected as well. House Committee: C. H. Knight, Chairman, L. W. Moss, and F. J. Curtin. Sports Committee: E. F. Delaney, Chairman, F. J. MacDonald, and R. W. Johnson. Dining room Committee: A. W. Skilling, Chairman, C. A. Stone, and W. T. Adams. Entertainment Committee: A. F. Rogers, Chairman, H. J. Junod, and T. P. Spitz. Librarian: R. Lee. The Entertainment Committee jumped right into the middle of things with arrangements for dances and tryouts for the minstrel show held during the week. The Civil Engineers and Miners played a championship series in baseball in which the Civil Engineers came out on top, winning the first two games.

An election held the second week resulted in choosing the following managerial staff for the minstrel show:

General Manager, A. F. Rogers, '21.

Associate Manager, Herbert C. DeStaebler '21.

Business Manager, R. H. Smithwick, '21.

Publicity Manager, A. W. Skilling, '21

The end men were: H. C. DeStaebler '21, R. W. Johnson, '21, H. C. Barker, '21 and J. L. Vaupel, '21. The camp steward, Richard Shaw, acted as interlocutor. The show itself, as all such performances are bound to be, was a roaring success. A memorial tablet will be presented to the camp from the proceeds, commemorating those ex-campers who fell in the war.

In the annual field day held at camp, T. P. Spitz and H. P. Junod captured the privilege of having their names engraved on the Field Day loving cup. Spitz won three firsts, a second and third, while Junod took one first, four seconds, and a third. The meet was in charge of the athletic committee and was held on Labor Day.

A great deal of interest has been shown by the undergraduate body in the endowment campaign which is being held to raise six million dollars in order to meet the generous gift of "Mr. Smith" for four million additional. There is nothing but confidence in the student body that the ultimate amount will be reached, and they are determined that the conditions of "Mr. Smith's" offer shall not fail to mature.

## DEGREES AWARDED IN JUNE

### Remnants of the class of 1919 receive their diplomas

By the award of forty more degrees, the class of 1919 has at last been entirely graduated. Of this number, one received the degree of Ph.D., fourteen, the degree of M.S. and twenty-five, the degree of B.S.

The class totaled two hundred and fifty-seven students, most of whom received their diplomas last October and a few in small groups since that time. Out of the two hundred and forty students receiving the degree of B.S., one hundred and seventy-two graduated in October, forty-five since then and twenty-five now. The discrepancy is due to the fact that two men received degrees in two departments each. The list of the most recent graduates is the following:

Ph. D.—Franklin L. Hunt, B. S., M. I. T., 1909; M. A. Harvard, 1913.

M. S. in Civil Engineering—Victor Timothy, George Halkiopolus, Cho Pin Hsueh, Chen Tan.

In Mechanical Engineering—Yoshihiki Mito.

In Electrical Engineering—Uhachi Nabeshima, Edith Clark, Timothy Edward Shea.

In Chemistry—Anthony M. Contieri, Leighton B. Smith, Earl P. Stevenson.

In Electro-Chemical Engineering—Max Knoebel.

In Aeronautical Engineering—Israel Maizlish.

B. S. in Civil Engineering—Harry J. Coyne, Harold V. L. Kaler, Howard H. McClintic, Jr., Harold M. Putnam, Walter H. Robertson.

In Mechanical Engineering—George B. Hutchings, Jr., Robert B. Swain, Wee Kua Lee.

In Mining Engineering and Metallurgy—George G. Fleming.

In Architecture—Pierre Blouke, George D. Bradley, Julius A. Buerkin, Walter S. Frazier, Jr., Franklin L. Kline, David C. Sanford, Jr., Miss B. Lemp.

In Electrical Engineering—James C. Fisher, Jesse Stam, Henry R. Whiton.

In Chemical Engineering—Percy W. Carr, Harold J. Daube, Ernest F. Perkins, Harold C. Weber.

In Naval Architecture—Leo S. Blodgett.

In Engineering Administration—Wingate Rollins.

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## POLAND, '90, JOINS ARMENIA MISSION

W. B. POLAND, '90, who has been the Director for Europe for the Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France and who was given the Cross of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, and later made a Commander, has recently been named as a member of the American Mission, headed by Major-General James G. Harbord, which is to investigate conditions in Armenia and Transcaucasia.



THE COZY CORNER OF THE TECH BUREAU



THE TECHNOLOGY BUREAU

Gibbs and Read at work

## CHANGES IN THE INSTRUCTING STAFF

The following changes in the instructing staff are announced  
for 1919-20

### APPOINTMENTS

Dr. Vannevar Bush, B.S., M.S., Eng.D., Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, beginning August 15, 1919.

Tenney Lombard Davis, Ph.D., Instructor in Organic Chemistry.

Harold U. Faulkner, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Instructor in History.

Arthur Leo Hamilton, S.B., Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, replacing Mr. Sawyer.

Lieutenant Arthur Lindsay Nelson, S.B., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

Stephen Norton, Instructor in Physics.

Frederick Brueton Philbrick, S.B., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

France Vinton Scholes, Instructor in History.

Edwin Blythe Stason, B.A., S. B., Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

Louis Henry Young, S.B., Instructor in Physics.

S. D. Zeldin, Instructor in Mathematics.

F. S. Dellenbaugh, Instructor and Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering.

Everett Jackson, Instructor and Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering.

Timothy Edward Shea, S.B., Instructor in Physics and Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering, beginning June 23, 1919.

Joseph Kaufman, Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering, beginning June 23, 1919.

Edy Velander, Secretary of the Research Division of the Electrical Engineering Department, beginning July 1. Part-time Assistant in Advanced Alternating Currents for the year 1919-20.

James Alexander Beattie, S.B., Half-time Research Assistant in Physical Chemistry.

Leighton Bruerton Smith, S.B., Half-time Instructor in Theoretical Chemistry.

Robert B. Cheney, Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Lester C. Conner, Assistant in Organic Chemistry.

Anthony William Contieri, S.B., Assistant in Organic Chemistry.

James Holt, S.B., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Chester Earl Linscott, Assistant in Inorganic Chemistry.

Captain Richard Whiting Logan, S.B., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Elwood McElwain Manter, S.B., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Harold Lionel Miller, S.B., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Malcolm W. Moss, Assistant in Physics.

Ernest F. Perkins, S.B., Assistant in Inorganic Chemistry.

Clarence Harvey Sorum, Assistant in Technical Analysis.

Carl Louis Svenson, S.B., Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

J. Berthold Barbehenn, Part-time Assistant in Inorganic Chemistry.

William Patrick Corbett, Half-time Assistant in Physical Training.

Jorge Victor Davila, Half-time Assistant in Physics.

William J. Finlay, Part-time Assistant in Inorganic Chemistry.  
Paul Maxon Phillips, Half-time Assistant in Analytical Chemistry.  
Leo Weinbert, Half-time Assistant in Theoretical Chemistry.  
Laurence Elmer Weymouth, Half-time Assistant in Theoretical Chemistry.  
Colonel T. H. Dillon, Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
W. H. Timbie, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering.  
C. Hale Sutherland, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.  
Stephen R. H. Codman, Special Instructor in Design.  
Ralph Harrington Doane, Special Instructor in Design.  
Edwin Sherill Dodge, Special Instructor in Design.  
Henry Chandler Stearns, Special Instructor in Design.  
Alexander Baltzly, Instructor in History.  
Howard Walker Boal, Instructor in History.  
H. L. Bowman, Instructor in Civil Engineering.  
Eugene Parker Chase, Instructor in History.  
H. G. Morse, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.  
Aaron Paul Pratt, Instructor in Public Health Administration in the School of Public Health, replacing Mr. Turner, resigned.  
Frederick A. Stearns, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.  
Arthur Lawrence Townsend, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.  
Joe Jacobs, Assistant in Physics.

#### RESIGNATIONS

Fred P. Emery, Professor of English, leaves July 1, 1919.  
Selskar M. Gunn, Associate Professor of Sanitary Biology and Public Health, leaves October 1, 1919.  
Percy Marks, Instructor in English, leaves June 30, 1919.  
Chester A. Rogers, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, leaves June 30, 1919.  
C. B. Sawyer, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, leaves June 30, 1919.  
D. M. Taylor, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, leaves June 30, 1919.  
W. H. Wilson, Instructor in Mathematics, leaves June 30, 1919.  
C. H. G. Gray did not accept appointment as Instructor in Electrical Engineering.  
A. L. Russell did not accept appointment as Instructor in Electrical Engineering.  
James M. Barker, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering, August 11.  
H. P. Hollnagel, Assistant Professor of Physics, October 1, 1919.  
Dean A. Fales, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.  
E. E. Richardson, Instructor in Analytical Chemistry.  
Clair E. Turner, Instructor in Public Health Administration in the School of Public Health.  
P. O. Yeaton, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Professor J. C. Riley, returned August 5, 1919.  
E. H. Schell, returned September 1, 1919.  
Professor J. F. Morris, returned July 1, 1919.  
Dean A. E. Burton, leave of absence for the summer.

## APPOINTMENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1

DeWitt C. Croissant, Professor of English.

Hartley B. Gardner, Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

J. W. B. Kennard Half-time Instructor, and Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering.

Earle E. Richardson, Instructor in Industrial Physics.

A. K. Bak, Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

Philip R. Morss, Research Assistant in Industrial Physics.

## RESIGNATIONS

Everett Jackson, Instructor and Research Assistant in Electrical Engineering.

Edwin B. Stason, Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

Holden C. Priest, Assistant in Mechanical Engineering.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Frank Aydelotte, Professor of English, granted leave for one year from October 1, 1919, as Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

Professor Ralph Adams Cram retired October 1, 1919, from his professorship in the Department of Architecture and has been appointed Lecturer on the Philosophy and History of Architecture.

## APPOINTMENTS SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1919

James R. Jack has been appointed to the Institute's staff in the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Colonel Alfred A. Maybach has been detailed by the War Department as professor of military science and tactics, beginning October 11, 1919, to fill the position formerly held by Colonel E. T. Cole, who was relieved on July 15, 1919.

John H. Ruckman, Instructor in English.

Robert R. Cawley, Part-time Instructor in Modern Languages.

Rudolf H. Ernst, Part-time Instructor in Modern Languages.

Albert H. Moore, Part-time Instructor in Modern Languages.

E. A. Freeman, Assistant in Civil Engineering.

L. A. Jackson, Assistant in Civil Engineering.

Scott Keith, Assistant in Civil Engineering.

D. B. Tremere, Jr., Assistant in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.

Harold R. Kepner, Half-time Assistant in Civil Engineering.

John P. Putnam, Half-time Assistant in Physics.

Joseph J. Schaefer, Half-time Assistant in Organic Chemistry.

Francis W. Sears, Half-time Assistant in Physics.

C. E. Ruby, Half-time Assistant in Theoretical Chemistry.

Theodore Shedlovsky, Half-time Assistant in Theoretical Chemistry.

Alexis R. Wiren, Half-time Assistant in Naval Architecture.

## NEW MEN IN THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Col. T. H. Dillon, United States Army, appointed a professor  
of electrical engineering

COLONEL T. H. DILLON of the Engineers Corps of the United States army, has resigned from the army and his appointment to a professorship of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is announced, thereby adding his name to the already notable electrical engineering staff of that institution.

Colonel Dillon graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1904, and was appointed to the Engineers Corps of the army. After some military duties he was assigned to the Engineer School of Application of the United States army, from which he graduated in 1907. Since then he has had a wide, varied and notable engineering experience.

He was in Cuba during the American occupation as assistant to the Director of Public Works. He was occupied in the Philippines on the military survey of the Island of Luzon, part of the time being in charge of the work. Later he was located at Portland, Oregon, in charge of the construction of the Dalles-Celilo Canal around the Dalles of the Columbia River, and the roads in the Crater Lake National Park. He then was assigned to Panama and made electrical engineer of the Panama Canal and superintendent of the Gatun Locks. Here he was also in charge of engineering in the locks division and the hydrographic division. He had the unique experience of locking the first great ships through the Gatun Locks.

In 1918 he went to France as colonel in command of the 37th Engineers, which was the notable electrical and mechanical regiment whose reputation is widely known. In France he was Deputy Chief Engineer of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces during the St. Mihiel, the Aisne-Marne and Argonne-Meuse campaigns, in charge of the mechanical and electrical work, water supply, general construction, army shops and engineers' supplies for the army throughout these notable campaigns.

After the armistice, Colonel Dillon was made Deputy to General McKinstry who was the Chief of the Board of Damages in Allied Countries, and as such Colonel Dillon had charge of the plans for making the estimates for the American Peace Commissioners of personal and property damages suffered by the Allies on account of the aggressions of the enemies in the war.

Colonel Dillon brings a large fund of scientific training and engineering experience to his duties at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he will make a specialty of instruction in the problems of electric railroads, including tramways and electrification of steam railroads and in the problems of power transmission.

Dr. V. Bush has been appointed Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Bush is a graduate of the electrical engineering course of Tufts College and received an M. S. degree from that college in 1914. He received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1916. After graduating from Tufts he had been an instructor in the Tufts staff with a notable record as a teacher and was later made an

Assistant Professor. During the course of scientific researches in the war, Dr. Bush was associated with the New London researches of the United States navy for the detection of submarines and did distinguished service in that work. The Doctor's thesis which he presented at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be remembered by electrical engineers from a paper read before the Mid-Winter Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in February, 1917, entitled "Oscillating Current Circuits by the Method of Generalized Angular Velocities," in which a discussion is given of the "threshold impedances." Dr. Bush is now engineer of the American Radio and Research Co.

In his new position, Dr. Bush will take up a portion of the instruction to undergraduate students heretofore given by Professor Wickenden, who recently resigned to go permanently into the service of the Western Electric Company, and in addition, Dr. Bush will give a course of advanced lectures to postgraduate students and dedicate the rest of his time to research.

Messrs. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, Columbia University, 1910, Arthur L. Nelson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1915, and F. B. Philbrick, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1918, have been appointed Instructors in Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Dellenbaugh was a captain of the Signal Corps in overseas service during the war. He graduated from the electrical engineering course at Columbia, and has been in the employ of the Crocker Wheeler Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in the departments of Design and Commercial Engineering. His particular duties in his new appointment will be in the teaching of Dynamo Design and the Mechanical Applications of Electric Power. Mr. Dellenbaugh will also give a portion of his time to research along lines relating to electrical machinery.

Mr. Nelson graduated from the electrical engineering course of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the war he has been a lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the navy with important work relating to construction of power plants and supply of power at the submarine base. After graduating, he had experience with the C. H. Tenney Company in construction and operation of electric plants. Mr. Nelson's work will be instruction relating to central stations and distribution systems. He will also carry on some work as a consulting engineer.

Mr. Philbrick, since graduating, has been in the employ of the General Electric Company. His work at the Institute will be instruction in electrical measurements under the direction of Professor Laws and carrying on researches relating to electric circuits which Professor Laws has on hand.

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## NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN

IF you want to see how well Technology is thought of, how encouragingly it is cheered on to success in its present great efforts, turn to the Miscellaneous Clippings on page 550 and read a few of the notices we clipped during the last month.

## ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT WILL LOSE PROFESSOR CRAM

### Eminent architect will undertake international project

OWING to the pressing requirements of his business interests, Professor Ralph Adams Cram, since 1914 head of the Institute's Department of Architecture, has found it necessary to give up all his duties as a member of the faculty. He will continue his connection with Technology only in the capacity of special lecturer, and during the coming winter will give two courses of lectures covering the philosophy of architecture and architectural history.

Regarding the announced reason for his resignation, Dr. Cram has refused to particularize further than to admit that the immediate project demanding his attention is an architectural undertaking "of more than national importance." This undertaking, he stated, will probably require him to spend much of his time the next five years in Europe, thus making it impossible for him to retain his professorship.

For some time Dr. Cram, who is widely known throughout the country as an author and as a member of the firm of Cram & Ferguson, Boston architects, has been permitting his business affairs to be endangered in order to devote his time to the Institute. In addition to his courses in advanced design, he assumed during the war the work of two other professors who entered the service. He leaves the Institute at a time when a new plan of instruction is about to be introduced in the Department of Architecture. It is understood that this new plan has the full approval of the retiring head of the department. One of its provisions is the arrangement of the lecture schedules in such a way that in the event of Dr. Cram's necessary absence in Europe during the winter his lecture courses may be concluded upon his return. In this way, it is thought that the department will not be entirely deprived of Professor Cram's unusual experience.

Nevertheless, in his withdrawal from active participation in the affairs of the department, it is recognized that Technology will be a heavy loser. He has had a long and successful career as an architect, having started practice in 1889. He received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Princeton University in 1910 and of Doctor of Laws from Yale in 1915. In his home city, Dr. Cram is chairman of the Boston Planning Board and president of the Boston Society of Architects. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of the North British Academy of Art, and of the Royal Geographic Society of London, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a member of the American Federation of Art and the Architectural Association of London.

Hundreds of school and educational buildings throughout the United States, Canada, and Cuba are witnesses to his ability and originality in design. He supervised, some years ago, the entire rebuilding of the United States Naval Academy at West Point, and planned the Graduate College and Cleveland Memorial Tower at Princeton University. Other buildings which are the product of his genius are the Church of St. Thomas, New York City, the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, the Calvary Episcopal and Baptist Churches of Pittsburgh, and all the

buildings of Rice Institute, Texas. He is, at the present time, architect for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City and the Library of Williams College.

Among Dr. Cram's contributions to the literature of architecture and to literature in general are "The Decadent," "Black Spirits and White," "Church Building," published in 1901; "Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain," 1906; "Impressions of Japanese Architecture and Allied Arts," 1906; "The Gothic Quest," 1907; "Excalibur," 1908; "The Ministry of Art," 1914; "The Heart of Europe," 1915.

Dr. Cram has also been a frequent contributor of both verse and prose to the "Century Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," and the "Catholic World."

At the present time the nature of the work to which Dr. Cram refers as a project "of more than national importance" is not known. Sufficient is known, however, to determine the fact that a very great honor has been conferred upon Dr. Cram in choosing him as the architect for the undertaking. Inasmuch as his years at Technology are the only time he has ever diverted from his business for the purpose of teaching, it is felt that the honor accorded him reflects peculiarly upon the Institute.

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## 1879 CLASS SONG

We sing the praise of Seventy-nine,  
A lot of jolly fellows,  
The class that really has some class,  
That leads but never follows.  
We toast the comrades far away,  
And let us not repine  
For those who've gone before us,  
But cheer for Seventy-nine.

We may have left old Rogers,  
Where Seventy-nine saw light,  
For the home upon the river,  
So beautiful and bright.  
But old or new, 'tis all the same,  
Home dingy or home fine,  
We raise our glasses full on high,  
And drink to Seventy-nine.

### Chorus

O Seventy-nine, we sing thy praise,  
We all revere thy name;  
To thee our voices, glasses raise,  
To thy undying fame.

## ACTIVE OFFICERS FOR MILITARY SCIENCE COURSE

### Colonel Cole's loss greatly felt, but military course enlarged

AFTER well over a decade of faithful and popular service at Technology as head of the Department of Military Science, Col. Edwin T. Cole has been taken away from us as the result of a new policy at Washington. The War Department recently considered a new policy with regard to the officering of the student military organizations of the colleges and universities throughout the country. The decision was that all the retired army officers who are now holding positions of various ranks as professors of military science and warfare should be relieved from service and be replaced by active officers.

In line with this policy, a telegram was received at the office of the Department of Military Science informing Colonel Cole that his release from active duty would date from July 15, 1919.

Captain Brainerd, who during the past year was second in command of the Department of Military Science at the Institute, has recently been transferred to the office of the Reserve Officers Training Corps Inspector of the First District, whose office is in the Little Building. The departure of Colonel Cole and Captain Brainerd left the direction of military activities for a time in the hands of two sergeants.

The vacancy left in the Military Science Department by the retirement of Col. Edwin T. Cole has been filled by Col. A. A. Maybach, C. A. C., formerly of the General Staff Corps of the United States army. The Colonel has had more than sixteen years experience as officer and instructor. Previous to his return from France for duty at Washington in May, 1918, Colonel Maybach had been divisional intelligence officer on the staff of the commanding general of the 26th Division. He accompanied the 26th when it went to France and served on the Division Staff until his return to the United States in May, 1918.

Colonel Maybach is carried now on the rolls of the faculty of the Institute as a full professor of Military Science and he heads the department which is this year to be made more comprehensive and to give more extended instructions than heretofore.

He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1901, was promoted second lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, February 2, 1901, in which capacity he served at Forts Terry and Totten, of the Coast Division, New York. In 1905 promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, C. A. C., came together with a detail back from West Point to serve as an instructor in tactics. In June, 1909, he became a captain and as such was on duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Fort Barrancas, Florida, and Fort Washington, Maryland, until May, 1914, when he was sent to Panama, where he stayed until June, 1917. On June 4, 1917, he was detailed to the General Staff Corps and his promotion to the rank of major came August 20 following.

He accompanied the 26th Division to France and was in charge of "G-3," which portion of the Divisional Staff was in charge of operations. In May, 1918, he returned to the United States for duty with the General Staff at Washington and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. His present rank of colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, dated from September, 1918. He was relieved from the General

Staff Corps detail October 10, 1919, and Tuesday reported at Technology for duty as head of the Department of Military Science.

Under Colonel Maybach are several officers of highest calibre and experience, many of whom are Technology graduates. The second in command is Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Technology, '09, assisted by Major H. F. Clark, '12, who is also a graduate of the Institute. The non-commissioned officers are all old-timers who have seen an average of fifteen years service in various branches of the army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Green completed Course VI in June, 1909, and received his commission as second lieutenant the following year. After a year at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, he was sent on Texas border service from which he was transferred to Fort Washington, Maryland. After spending three years at Fort Greble, Rhode Island, he returned to Fortress Monroe with the rank of first lieutenant; he was stationed there until February, 1919. His record of promotion is exceptional: captain, 1917; major, June, 1918; lieutenant-colonel, October, 1918. The Colonel began work at the Institute February 19, 1919, and had charge of a group of sophomores at Fortress Monroe for Coast Artillery instruction this past summer. Colonel Green is in charge of all the military instruction and is also conducting a special class of sophomores who desire thorough study of military work.

Major H. F. Clark, '12, received his commission as captain June, 1917, when he was assigned to the second Engineers Training Camp at Fort Leavenworth. During his overseas service, beginning January, 1918, he was under fire with the Second Division at Chateau-Thierry and later with the Fifth Division in the Vosges. After attending schools in France he was appointed Senior Instructor at the Third Corps Engineering school. After a little over a half year there he was promoted to an officership on the staff of the chief engineer at Washington, which position he filled for three months. He is now in charge of the engineering unit at Technology and will in addition drill the freshmen in a special class in intensive, advanced work.

Among the non-commissioned officers there is Master Engineer Krom who has had eleven years training in the regular army. During the war he held the commission of captain with the 602d Engineers. He earned two service stripes in the Argonne and at St. Mihiel. He also gained valuable experience during the eighteen months service in the Philippines. Engineer Krom is assistant instructor in the engineer unit, and will help drill the freshmen.

Assistant to Colonel Green and acting sergeant major is 1st Sergt. Fred G. Martin who has seen twenty-one years service in the infantry and nine in the cavalry. He fought in the Philippine insurrection, Spanish-American and World wars. In the latter he was at the St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts, totaling ten months in France. His wide experience and his amiable disposition are expected by those in charge to make him a favorite with the engineering class to which he is assigned.

Another of the non-commissioned officers is Sergt. James T. Vaughn, who has had fifteen years experience with Coast Artillery units. During the recent war he took part in four major operations with the 44th Artillery, passing seventeen months in the field.

The remaining member of the military department is Sergt. Julian B. Ryan of the cavalry. He has seen nineteen years service, most of which was spent in the Philippines with the 7th and 5th Cavalry. He was discharged with the commission of captain in August and immediately re-enlisted and was assigned to Technology as assistant instructor.

## A POPULAR INSTRUCTOR OF FORMER DAYS

Students in old Rogers from 1909-1915 will remember  
"Dave Carb"

THE "Century Magazine" of August in a note to an article by David Carb entitled; "They are Not Like Us," says: "David Carb was an instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology until January, 1915, when he went to France to drive an American ambulance. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war, he returned to America and attempted to enlist, but for physical reasons was rejected for Plattsburg and at a recruiting station in New York City. He contrived to bring his case to the personal attention of Surgeon-General Gorgas, who after due consideration informed him that the War Department had so many men within the draft age to call — so many more than it could possibly train and convey to France — that it was excluding all but the physically perfect. Mr. Carb then returned to France for the American Red Cross, took his appeal to Brigadier-General McCoy, then colonel, and secretary to the General Staff. He investigated, and learned that nothing could be done. Thereupon the author volunteered for the Foreign Legion of the French Army, was sent to the Artillery Officers' Training School at Fontainbleau, and thence to the front. His defense of France against the fantastic notions of the American "doughboy" is needed at this time when detraction of our great ally fills the accounts of the returning soldiers.

Carb saw a year's service as volunteer ambulance driver, then, later, two years' service as aspirant in the French army, and, later, lieutenant. He saw actual fighting before the armistice and won a Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire. Later he was with the French army in Germany and Belgium.

His article in the August "Century Magazine" is the forerunner of what promises to be an authoritative and sympathetic book on the poilu by one who served with them.

At present Lieutenant Carb is lecturing in America in the French uniform, under the auspices of the French High Commission, with the aim of explaining the French, and particularly the French poilu and common people, to a public all too ill-informed by certain disgruntled ones among our own soldiers. He aims to bridge the widening gulf between the countries, although, with full permission of the French authorities, he is candidly attacking certain recent French diplomatic and military policies which he deems dangerous. He will probably speak at the Institute in the near future.

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## A CORRECTION

IN the July REVIEW, page 357, line 7, the entry in the "List of Publications" should read "Death of Frederick Brooks," in stead of "Bowles."

CHARLES R. CROSS, '70.

## TECHNOLOGY CO-OPERATES WITH GREAT INDUSTRIES

### The new schools in Electrical and Chemical Engineering at industrial plants

THROUGH the efforts of some of the country's most eminent engineers, the plans have been developed for the re-opening of Course VI-A, Technology's co-operative course in Electrical Engineering carried on jointly by the Institute and the General Electric Company, so that with the opening of the scholastic year things will be ready for the students to take up their work in the plant. Mr. W. H. Timbie, who held the position of editor-in-chief of vocational texts for the Government during the war, has recently been appointed Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, and has been given charge of this course. Professor Timbie will spend part of his time at the Institute, but will devote the greater part of his efforts toward the instruction of the work of the men at the plant of the General Electric Company, at West Lynn, Mass. The course will be jointly supervised by the company and the Institute through a committee representing both. Mr. Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the State Educational Committee, will act as chairman of this committee. Professor Elihu Thompson and Mr. Magnus Alexander, two of the most noted industrial men in the country, will represent the General Electric Company, while Professor Dugald Jackson and Professor Frank A. Laws will represent the Institute.

Professor Jackson says in regard to the new course:

"It was upon the solicitation of such men as the president of the General Electric Company and the president of the Westinghouse Co. that Course VI-A was established. It is jointly supervised by the Institute and the company through a committee representing both, the members of the committee being:

Mr. Frederick P. Fish, Chairman; Professor Elihu Thomson, for the General Electric Company; Mr. Magnus Alexander, for the General Electric Company; Professor Dugald Jackson, for the Institute; Professor Frank A. Laws, for the Institute.

Also a professor of the Institute is associated with an officer in charge of instruction for the company, in the duty of supervising the progress of the students while at the works. In the final year of this course, considerable latitude may be exercised by the students in the selection of their line of work, and their assignments will be made either to shop management in the works' office or to research in the company's research laboratories, depending upon the aptitudes and preferences of the individual students.

Professor Timbie of the Institute will be at the Lynn plant three days a week to instruct in regular classes in subjects on shop work and the electrical theory. The work this year opened Monday, October 6. Group A which is assigned to the works for the first term located Saturday night in the Thomson Club after registering at the Institute.

For the class entering on the co-operative work this year, the work begins on October 6, 1919, and continues for eleven terms, there being four terms per year. For classes entering in later years an additional term will be provided in the first summer.

The first ten terms beginning with October 6 are spent alternately in residence at Technology and at the works, the Institute terms being of eleven weeks each followed by two weeks vacation, and the works terms being of thirteen weeks each. Each class is divided into two groups of students, one group being at the Institute and the other group being at the works in each term.

The two groups exchange places at the end of each term. The eleventh term occupies nine weeks immediately prior to the Institute Commencement. This term is spent by both groups at the Institute. At the conclusion of the prescribed work an optional additional term of thirteen weeks at the works is offered.

Successful completion of this course leads to the degree of Master of Science conferred at the Institute Commencement which comes at the end of the prescribed work. The degree of Bachelor of Science, conferred as of the year preceding the conferring of the Master's degree, is associated with the Master's degree.

The number of men who may be admitted to the first co-operative year is at present limited to thirty, with a possible increase to a maximum of forty in future years. On account of this limitation of the number admitted to the course each year, and the desirability of maintaining the Groups A and B of each year alike, no student should apply for admission to the course unless he expects to carry it through to completion, unless prevented by exceptional circumstances.

While at the works the students are subject to the usual requirements applying to employees of the General Electric Company. Compensation is paid by the General Electric Company to students in this co-operative course at an hourly rate, coming to approximately fifteen dollars a week for the first two terms at the works, seventeen dollars and a half a week for the next two terms at the works, and twenty dollars a week for the last two terms at the works. This makes a total payment of over \$1300 during the co-operative period. Students also share the regular conditions of bonuses, and in case of working overtime are paid at the rate of time and a half. The working week in the shops is forty-eight hours and in the office, forty-four hours, which provides for Saturday half holidays in both cases. Living accommodations for students when at the works are satisfactory, as the Thomson Club, a residence near the works where excellent sleeping rooms, shower bath room, reading room and recreation rooms are provided, has been set aside by the General Electric Company, for these students. Students receive these residence accommodations for a charge of \$3.25 per week per student. Table board is not provided in the Thomson Club, but may be obtained in the immediate neighborhood, and the company operates a noonday cafeteria and lunch room at the works.

The residence of the co-operative students at the Institute is in periods substantially coincident with the regular terms of the Institute and consequently the groups are able to enter into the usual student life of the Institute.

There is no contract between the students and the General Electric Company, the graduates of the course are free to enter employment wherever offered and in accordance with their personal desires.

Well qualified students who have completed at another institution the equivalent of the work of the first two years of the electrical engineering course at the Institute of Technology may be admitted to advanced standing at that time, but the course is particularly intended to meet the needs of students who have spent the first two years in successful study at the Institute.

Extensive plans are being made whereby students in the regular electrical engineering course will be able to make several trips to the General Electric works at Lynn. They will be shown through the shops by guides and officers of the company who will deliver lectures regarding various phases of the work.

A library has been inaugurated in the student clubhouse in Lynn. It was contributed to in part by the Institute and in part by the General Electric Company. It has been supplied with numerous volumes on technical subjects, and also will be supplied regularly with current periodicals of a like nature, and it should be a great help to the students at the works.

Professor Jackson of Course VI adds the following statement:

"The General Electric Company, normally employs sixty-five thousand people in its many plants throughout the United States. It designs and manufactures electrical machinery and apparatus of nearly every description, steam turbines, of small, medium and large capacity, and many other mechanical devices of intricate design, the annual sales value of which exceeds one hundred million dollars.

"The West Lynn plant of the company is located at Lynn, Mass. This plant is the second largest of the many factories, covering more than two hundred acres and employing over twelve thousand men and women.

"Course VI-A was created to supply the ever-increasing demand for men of well-grounded and specialized knowledge added to a broad education, who have the power to apply the theories of science to the practical requirements of manufacturing. This demand has led to the establishment of a course of study and practice in which the advantages of the instruction at the Institute and the practical training in the shops of the General Electric Company are joined for the purpose of developing the highest scientific, engineering and administrative faculties of those who desire to go into the manufacturing industries. This course affords a definite professional education of high order for the technical and executive responsibilities of the electrical and manufacturing industries.

"The course covers a total of five years, the first two being identical with the regular course in electrical engineering. Course VI, at the Institute, and the last three being divided between instruction in practice at the West Lynn works of the General Electric Company. The instruction at the Institute during the first four years of Course VI-A is similar in method and content to the usual course in electrical engineering at the Institute, with certain omissions and abridgements for which equivalents are provided at the works. The work of the final or fifth year comprises advanced or postgraduate study with the emphasis on problems of administration, project design and creative research."

Besides Course VI, Professor Walker of the Chemical Engineering Department announces the resumption of the graduate course, which, for one year before the war was conducted by resident professors in important industrial plants in five states, where the advanced students did the research work of the plants under the supervision of Technology teachers.

Another important venture is the co-operative industrial chemistry work being conducted in the research laboratory on the first floor of Building Two which has developed rapidly. Eleven men are now engaged in the experiments, and problems are being solved for five different industrial concerns. The work is being carried on according to a novel plan arranged by those in charge of the laboratory, in preference to the bonus system employed by most educational institutions doing work for manufacturing concerns.

Under the bonus system the company for whom experiments are made pays the experimenting chemist a bonus, which is regulated by the value of the result obtained. The system being used here is based on the employment of the chemist who makes the experiments by the Institute, and not by the company. The amount charged the client by the Institute is somewhat more than the salary of the man employed. Out of this surplus the overhead expenses of the experiment are paid, and the remainder

is devoted to making experiments of a "pro bono publicum" nature, that is, the solving of chemical problems of general interest, the results of which are published for the information of the public.

The chemists employed on these industrial experiments are chiefly men who have received their master's degrees, or who have had equivalent training. The public experiments are usually made by recent graduates of the Institute, or by post-graduate students. In the absence on his vacation of Professor Walker, director of the research laboratory, Professor Lewis is in charge, with Robert E. Wilson as Assistant Director.

So far the plan outlined above has worked out to the complete satisfaction of all the parties concerned. Large industries appreciate the advantage of having their research done by men who can consult members of the faculty. Even those companies which maintain very large research forces find that the upkeep of these forces per man is approximately three times the salary paid an investigator at the Institute. Included among the concerns for whom work is now being done are the several du Pont de Nemours companies, the Vacuum Oil Co., the National Tube Co., the National Electrolytic Co., and the Clinton Metallic Paint Co.

Practically all of the machinery and apparatus in the hydraulic laboratory in Building Three is being utilized by Mr. (Clemens) Herschel, of New York, an internationally famous engineer, who has been making experiments here for more than a week aided by a corps of assistants. The exact nature of the experiments has not been disclosed, but it is known that the work has to do with the accurate measurement of the amount of water flowing over several types of weir under various conditions. It is hoped that one result of the experiments will be an improved system of distributing water in the hydraulic laboratory. It is expected that the experiments will continue for several weeks.

Mr. Clemens Herschel, who graduated from Harvard in the class of 1860, is one of the most prominent hydraulic engineers in the country. From 1879 to 1889 he was chief engineer of the Water Power Company of Holyoke, Mass., and for the following eleven years was superintendent of the East Jersey Water Company. He served as railroad commissioner of Massachusetts from 1881 to 1883.

Mr. Herschel is probably best known for his invention of the Venturi Water Meter, for which he was awarded the Elliot Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. During his practice of hydraulic engineering he has been the author of many papers and magazine articles of interest to engineers, and has published several books. "Continuous Revolving Draw Bridges" appeared in 1875, and was followed by "One Hundred and Fifteen Experiments," 1897, and "Frontinus and the Water Supply of the City of Rome," 1889.

Mr. Herschel is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the London Institute of Civil Engineers.

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## AS OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES SAID—

"Fate tried to conceal him by naming him SMITH!"

## SCOTCH EXPERT FOR NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Professor Jack, from the place where good ships are built,  
to teach our men

ALTHOUGH the Institute already administers a department of naval architecture so well that Congress long ago enacted a law requiring all the naval constructors graduated at Annapolis to come to the Institute for further study, Technology authorities are continually seeking to improve the quality of the school. The latest development in this line has been to secure as a member of its instructing staff, James R. Jack, manager since 1900 of the extensive shipbuilding yards of the Denny Brothers at Dumbarton on the Clyde, Scotland.

Mr. Jack is a graduate of Glasgow University, where he specialized in the courses in naval design, as a young man entering the employ of the Denny Brothers. He steadily advanced his position until eighteen years later he was made general manager of the establishment. In the meantime his ability was recognized in other quarters, and he was appointed professor of naval architecture in the Royal Technical College of Glasgow in 1894. He resigned this position when the full care of the establishment at Dumbarton called for his whole attention. During his six years of faculty life, however, more than one thousand young Scotchmen passed under his teaching.

The firm of Denny Brothers is one of the most important in its line in the United Kingdom, and between it and Technology there has always been a friendly and appreciative relationship. A few years ago the son of one of the brothers was sent to the Institute, took the courses of naval architecture under Professor Peabody, and returned to a responsible position in the yard. Since his return the firm have spoken appreciatively of the benefit of his studies in America.

When, therefore, President Maclaurin broached the subject of the loan of Mr. Jack, his plea fell on attentive ears. The result is that the Scotch expert is now on the instructing staff of Technology. It has always been the aim of the Institute to make its courses as practical as possible, especially in the school of naval architecture and marine engineering, which was begun some twenty-five years ago. Its start consisted of a series of lectures by well known naval experts, and President Walker saw in these the germ of helpfulness to the country. The department was placed under the care of Professor C. H. Peabody, who had seen service in the navy, and since that day it has maintained its place as one of the leading schools in its specialty in the world.

Ten years ago Professor Peabody's staff was strengthened by the addition of Professor Hovgaard, formerly an officer in the Danish navy.

Eight or ten years ago Japan sent a large number of its experienced naval men to the Institute and on the basis of what it has learned it has been able to place its navy on an excellent footing. A few years later China followed the lead of Japan, and more recently the South American countries, Chile among them, have had government students at the Institute. The addition of Mr. Jack to the faculty is therefore along lines that the Institute has followed in the past, the introduction of a man who has a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the matters he is

to teach. This man has the experience of the manager of a yard with its thousands of employees, and at the same time he is at home in the academic chair.

President Maclaurin had more than one motive in inviting his fellow countryman to come across the ocean. It will be remembered that presently the Institute is to begin the construction of the Pratt Memorial School of Naval Architecture. Mr. Jack will also serve as an adviser to the Institute. As manager he had charge of experimental work; in this Technology has already a reputation, but it is reaching for better things.

The Institute is about to construct a special school for naval architects; Mr. Jack brings from Scotland the latest European ideas, as the Glasgow Technical College is rated very high, and before the war stood next to Charlottenburg in the estimation of a number of international investigating commissions. Then there is one further matter concerning which Mr. Jack's opinions will be valuable, namely the question of a towing tank. Technology has already a splendid towing tank, the Charles River, before its doors, in which the embryo naval architects have investigated many naval problems and exploded some seamen's superstitions. This is, however, out of doors, and for certain delicate experiments the conditions are not favorable. The Institute is therefore seriously considering building an up-to-date towing tank in connection with the new Pratt School. Mr. Jack, who will again be Professor Jack, has had a towing tank in Glasgow, and can judge and advise.

For a quarter of a century the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has maintained at comparatively large cost a department of naval architecture. This has effected a continuous but small output of trained naval architects. When war was declared the naval construction of the country practically depended on Technology alumni. Graduates, students and instructing staff were speedily enrolled in the service of the nation, and when the history is written there will be a brilliant page devoted to Technology. But the Institute is not satisfied; it is striving to make its teachings even more practical than ever, and seeks the best men for its needs, wherever it can find them.

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## A HINT TO LOCAL COMMITTEES

ON the face of things this does not look like a good time to raise a lot of money. If a man tells you he can't afford this or that you are inclined to believe him and let him alone. But that isn't the way they do business in one community. Eliot Wadsworth, one of the two chairmen of the Harvard campaign, was telling the other night of his experience in a Western city where there are about one hundred and fifty graduates of the university. They were holding a dinner of a few prominent alumni and no sooner had they heard of the plans for the drive than they were anxious to get to work. "Let's settle this thing right up tonight," said the local chairman. "Put down the names of the Harvard men in town and I'll tell you what each one must give." At this point Mr. Wadsworth interrupted to ask how anybody could be so certain of the financial capabilities of the various men. "Oh, that's all right," replied the chairman. "We've had so many Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives out here that we know just how each man is fixed. And he's got to come across for Harvard just as he came across for the other things."

## TECHNOLOGY WOMEN AS ARCHITECTS

THE "Virtues of Architecture," as glorified by that greatest of art critics, John Ruskin, has too long been the joy and exploitation of man—now woman is heard insistently claiming her share in the alluring profession.

Note how clearly the voice is sounding.

Miss Eleanor Manning, architect, Technology, '06, is chosen to give lectures this session at Simmons College.

Miss Ida Annah Ryan, '05, is the only woman of her profession who has ever won the "Travelling Scholarship," which sent her to Europe for a year's study.

Miss Florence Luscomb, '09, is a partner of Miss Ryan's. Miss Anna Biddle Frismuth, is known the nation over as a successful landscape architect, and Miss Mabel Babcock, '08, has added to her fame by designing the splendid grounds surrounding Technology.

Miss Lois Lilley Howe, '90, deserves honorable mention as she is the real pioneer in the field of architecture for women. She is one of the few women of America who has been admitted to the American Institute of Architects and the only woman member of the Boston Society of Architects.

So—Boston, according to tradition, here too, holds high place in leadership and is sending up the rockets to light the way.

Miss Manning in speaking of her profession, says:

"The important point which ought to be considered in studying architecture is that it requires special aptitude and very special training—but, given the power of visualization or conscientious imagination, any individual, man or woman, will find the profession most absorbing—providing they acquire the technical skill, the formation of which is given in the architectural schools."

Miss Manning, who is Miss Howe's partner, is much interested in all sorts of buildings as well as in designing new ones. She has had extensive travel in Europe, studying her art and when war came to us, she saw her most effective contribution to be in the line of her profession. She and Miss Ryan gave their services, without charge, for the planning and interior decoration of the Army and Navy Canteen on the Common. She is on the Executive Board of the Housing Association and is one of the founders and the present president of the Business Women's Club.

Miss Howe's career dates back fifteen years. She has been on the Board of Governors of the Copley Society for several years and has just been made a member of the Craftsman's Advisory Committee of the Society of Arts and Crafts. She studied at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and graduated from the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Many of the most attractive houses of Waltham are due to the work done by Miss Ryan of that city. Miss Ryan has the distinction of being the first woman to earn the master's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has also studied abroad. Together with her architectural practice, she was associated for years with the office of the Building Inspector of Waltham, rising to be Superintendent of Public Buildings, but is now devoting her entire time to her profession. True to form when war was declared, Miss Ryan offered her talents to the Government at Washington and was the first woman to be employed in the drafting room of the War Department.

Miss Florence Luscomb was for six years with Miss Ryan and her architectural work has been varied, including not only residences but schools and a moving picture theatre as well. Her time since her graduation has been almost equally divided between her profession and work for equal suffrage. The latter has carried her not only over the State of Massachusetts, but also into Ohio, New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine. She is now the president of the College Equal Suffrage League and is scheduled to give a course of lectures in the education for citizenship plans of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association.

It is Miss Frismuth who has done with her art real humanitarian work in developing a landscape garden which she began as a "War Garden" and transformed as a "Peace Garden" right in the heart of Boston Common. And this is where Miss Frismuth began an educational campaign to prove to the general public that it doesn't take an elaborate layout of a large estate to show the wonders that can be performed by a clever landscape architect.

There are two other especially prominent women architects graduated from Technology. One is Miss Eliza Codd, '04, who has done some very notable work at Nantucket, and Miss J. Newkirk, '05, who is instructor in Architectural History at Wellesley. Miss Newkirk has just returned from an architectural excursion in France and Italy.—THE BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

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## TECHNOLOGY WOMEN

(From "The Woman Citizen")

MASSACHUSETTS' famous Institute of Technology has turned out so many men who have made a name for themselves that most people are apt to overlook the fact that it is a co-educational institution and has turned out fine women also. It is the oldest technical school in the country and from the day of its foundation has been open to women students. Ellen H. Swallow, '73, was the first woman student in Technology. She graduated with a degree in chemistry. Since her time there have been four hundred and seventy women graduates from Technology, approximately four per cent of the total number of graduates.

It is interesting to see how this number was distributed among the various schools. Thirty per cent were graduated in the Department of Biology and Public Health and another thirty in Chemistry; eight per cent chose Architecture, and the remaining thirty-two per cent were scattered among the various other courses. Sanitary Engineering, a comparatively modern development, claims several of the later graduates. Notable among them is Miss Celeste Johnson Brennan, '19, who has recently assumed the duties of sanitary inspector at the Penniman, Va., plant of the du Ponts. She is said to be the first woman employed in this capacity.

Katharine Dexter McCormick, '04, the prominent suffrage leader, graduated in Biology and Public Health. Since her graduation, she has always been actively interested in social service and public health questions, and has for many years been a member of the Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Technology women have always proved themselves loyal supporters of the Institute. In the present drive for a ten million dollar Endowment Fund which Technology is trying to raise, the first check received by the committee in response to Dr. MacLaurin's appeal to the alumni for funds came from a woman, Miss Elizabeth B. Hamlin, '96, of Boston, Mass.

# TECHNOLOGY TO HAVE RADIO STATION

## Students start strong organization

THE Technology Radio Society has made considerable progress in its drive to have its transmitting and receiving stations open for action by the time registration has been completed at the Institute. The officers of the society have purchased a complete receiving set in addition to parts for the antennæ, and are erecting the station at the present time. The site picked out for the location of the station is a corner of the foundry room which will be partitioned off as soon as possible, making a small room in which the set will be located. The society is to have two serials when the station is completed, one of which is already erected, going from the top of the power house smokestack to the top of the foundry building. This one is to be used for the reception of long distance radiograms, in conjunction with a long wave receiving set, and the other now under construction is to be used for short wave reception. The transmitter will be operated on the latter serial, probably on a wave length of 450 meters.

The society has purchased a Grebe short wave regenerative set, with a tuning range up to about eight hundred meters, and has also been successful in receiving as a gift from the Boston Navy Yard three navy receiving sets, one of which is valued at a thousand dollars. By the aid of this equipment, the station operators expect to receive practically any station in the world whose sending power will carry to Cambridge.

The transmitting set which will be used at the present time is one of a quarter-kilowatt primary capacity, of the rotary spark gap type; but it is expected that at a later date this equipment will be replaced by a very up-to-date arc set. If the plans of the society are carried out to their full extent, the end of this scholastic year may see the installation of a radio phone equipment.

To meet the expenses of the society incurred through this investment in apparatus, the officers have decided to fix the dues at two dollars a year. The great number of ex-service and especially ex-radio men who are at the Institute this year is believed by the president to point to a membership of several hundred students.

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## FINAL REGISTRATION FIGURES

As we go to press, October 20

Total registration . . . . .	3092
Freshmen . . . . .	654
Sophomores . . . . .	1017
Juniors . . . . .	773
Seniors . . . . .	454
Graduate students . . . . .	108
Special students . . . . .	86
From other colleges, included in the above . . . . .	500

## BUILDING CHANGES FOR THE COMING YEAR

War-time structures torn down — new buildings — many departments relocate and expand

MANY changes were made around the Institute during the summer, foremost of which has been the work of razing "the wooden city." The next noticeable change about the Institute is the completion of the new service building on Vassar Street. In addition to this construction work, ground has already been broken for the long waited for Pratt School of Naval Architecture. The interior of Walker Memorial has had its share of changes, namely, redecoration of its interior and repolishing of the dining room floor.

Another important change is the enlargement of space and equipment in the Mechanical Engineering Department. Due to the great demand for instruction in Mechanical Engineering subjects, the whole of building three will be used by this department. Forty new pieces of machinery have been secured so that this acquisition together with additional space, will double the capacity of the department. A first aid station has been installed in the basement of building ten, adjoining the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Power. The equipment of this miniature hospital is most complete and up to date.

For the past few weeks a gang of fifteen men have been at work making the track into one of the finest and fastest in the country. The enclosed oval has been seeded. All of the jumping and vaulting pits have been clayed and new frames have been put in.

The last of the work of tearing down the Student Army Training Corps and Naval Aviation barracks has been completed. However, some of the buildings were left intact and they were either used as laboratories or sold, two of the Naval Aviation wooden buildings having been moved and purchased by the Carr Fastener Company. The Young Men's Christian Association building on Massachusetts Avenue has been divided into two sections, one half being used as the office of the contractor of Pratt Memorial and the other half as a sawmill, during construction.

At the request of Mr. William Welles Bosworth, '89, the architect of the Institute buildings, the wooden retaining walls on one side of the Great Court have been lowered about two feet. This is for the purpose of comparing the older walls with the new, to see which will be more pleasing to the eye when the work of laying the permanent stonework is begun. The lowered walls give a broader view of the grass and garden plots immediately in front of the main entrance of the Institute.

The mystery of the low, stucco structure behind building eight has been solved. In order to keep in step with the other improvements around the Institute, the laundry, repair and supply shops which were heretofore scattered in various corners have been concentrated in one building.

The plant was constructed during the summer and went into operation on September 1. Its 1200 square feet of floor space is divided into various shops for machinists, carpenters, electricians, and plumbers. One of the chief features is the common stockroom which can adequately handle the repair parts for all departments.

Another important section is the laundry, which is equipped to handle not only the laundry of the Institute but also that of the dormitories. Note should be taken that Technology is the only college which extends the latter service to its students.

### DEPARTMENTS RELOCATE

Owing to the large number of students expected next year, Dr. Dewey's department of Engineering Administration is to move to the first floor of Building One to give the enlarged History and Mathematics classes more room.

The Annapolis students in Naval Construction are likewise going to take up new quarters in Building One, on the third floor. This will give them the privacy required, as they can practically shut off that section of the building. The quarters for both departments are ready for the change with the exception of painting.

The chemical laboratory for the Mining Engineers, on the fourth floor of Building Eight, is likewise nearing completion. Holes for the water and gas pipes have been drilled, and some of the plumbing installed.

The rapid growth in the demand for instruction in mechanical engineering subjects has made necessary an enlargement of the space and equipment devoted to this course.

With the present equipment and the present number of students, it would require sixty-six hours a week of classroom instruction to give all the students the amount of instruction called for, whereas the normal Institute week contains only thirty-nine hours. Since the Mechanical Engineering Department is called on to furnish instruction not only to men in Course II, but to men in the chemical, electrical, and other courses as well, the importance of enlarging the facilities of this department can readily be seen.

Accordingly, plans are being formed whereby the whole building three will be used by the Mechanical Engineering Department. A new building is being erected on Vassar Street to accommodate the wood-working shop and the Building and Power Department, which up to the present have been located in the basement and on half of the first floor of Building Three.

On the third floor of this building the partitions are being removed so as to make a large, well-lighted space for the machine tools and vise and bench work laboratories. In the southwest corner of this floor a demonstration room is being built. This room will seat ninety-five, and will be used for lectures. For this purpose a large platform is to be built, under which a space for storage will be provided.

Forty new pieces of machinery have been secured, most of them duplicates of the machines already in use.

The old ship "Copernicus," as it was known to the Technology "gobs," is having old walls torn down and new ones erected in order to house the Mechanical Engineering Department properly. The former Civil Engineering Museum is being subdivided into offices and a laboratory. Other rooms are either being enlarged or made smaller according to the wishes of the department.

The Mechanical Engineering Department feels that this new increase in floor space and equipment will double its capacity, and will materially help it accommodate the increasing number of students in Course II, and its allied courses.

An additional organic laboratory is also being built on the fourth floor of the mining building. This laboratory is to be used by the industrial chemists, unless they finally decide to move to one of the Student Army Training Corps barracks. The south half of Building Three is being made over to accommodate a quantity of new machine tools. This space was formerly occupied by the wood-turning and

pattern making shops. The partition between the rooms 13A and 13B is being torn down to make one large drafting room to take care of the increasing number of Naval Architecture students. Various minor office and structural changes are being made in building occasioned by the transfer of Course II to Building One. The mechanic arts shop, which was formerly in Building Three, is being moved to the building on Vassar Street. This latter is the Technology machine shop and has been used for forging and foundry work.

The number of students this year will test to the limit the present capacity of Technology to care for students, the weak places here being in the courses in chemistry. For these temporary provision has been made by utilizing a part of the building devoted to mining and metallurgy and by fitting up one of the remaining barrack buildings erected for the Student Army Training Corps. That chemistry must have a new building for its laboratories by another year is conceded by almost everybody, and even for present overwhelming registration now there will of necessity be crowding.

Those familiar with the allotments of space at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will find several other changes. One of the most important is the transfer of the offices and class rooms of economics to the building at the corner of the Esplanade and Massachusetts Avenue, under the wing of the Civil Engineering. Here the offices and library are installed, affording more space for English and the languages and mathematics in Building No. 2. To this structure has been transferred the office of the professor of military science and tactics, now with two or three officers to care for the larger cadet regiment. This regiment is larger not only on account of the increased number of students in the freshman class, but because military drill is required now of the sophomores as well as the first-year men. The regiment will therefore have at least sixteen hundred young men under arms.

In chemistry, the former seminar room adjoining the office of Professor W. H. Walker has been arranged for office room for three of the staff with two laboratories. In physics, the offices which were the headquarters of the naval aviation wireless staff, in the northeast angle of the court of honor, have been made over into offices for the staff of physics. Some minor changes in the space of electrical engineering make for more convenient access of the staff to the corps of typewriters and secretaries. The great change is however, in the rearrangement of the machine tool laboratory on the third floor of the building devoted to mechanical engineering. The stock of lathes and machine tools acquired by the War Department for use during the war has afforded to the Institute the opportunity of doubling its equipment. To give this space, the interior partitions of the building have been removed and this department has now a clear hall three hundred feet in length by sixty in width for its lathes and allied machines. These will be fully utilized in the new year with the larger classes and the government students who are to be instructed here.

Plans are well under way to make Walker Memorial one of the most beautiful buildings in this vicinity, both externally and internally. Grass has been planted about it recently, which has helped to bring out its exterior beauty, and now the interior is being decorated with pictures, statuary and plaques, which are to relieve the monotony of the walls, formerly so barren.

So far the reading and trophy rooms have undergone the most complete changes. A large handsome portrait of Frank Henry Rand, former bursar of the Institute, has been placed above the fireplace of the east reading room, in his memory. Other pictures are soon to appear in this room, and in the opposite reading room on the

first floor. In the library are many handsomely framed reproductions of well known paintings which are the gifts of several of the alumni, the largest donor being Waldo M. Ross.

Some pictures have already been placed in the Faculty Room along with the busts of President Rogers and Professor Bigelow. The trophy room has probably received the most attention. In its center are two white marble figures which form a striking contrast with the dark trophy cases and furnishings. President Rogers, in bronze, is to be here permanently, while the bronze bust of President Walker is only to be here temporarily. It will probably be put in the niche of the projection booth, along with the bronze pedestal, on which it was displayed in the main dining hall. The walls of the trophy room are being hung with plaques and the photographs of the Technology teams which won them. But these are not the only rooms being decorated. The balconies also are receiving their share of pictures, and even the billiard room is being decorated with former Tech Show posters, neatly framed.

The work of beautification is not to stop here, as many new oil paintings are expected during the next week, and these will be placed in dining halls, where some very good-looking paintings have already made their appearance.

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## OVERSEAS STUDENTS AT TECHNOLOGY INCREASING

STUDENTS at Technology from other countries are more numerous than ever before this year, there being about one hundred and fifty in the new group. There are notable increases in students from Russia, Norway and Spain, the numbers being ten, eleven and five, respectively. England, Denmark, Greece and Turkey are the other countries of Europe well represented at the Institute.

In South America Chile has been a country sending very few students here. A prime reason for this has been the existence of the government universities with free tuition. The advantages of education in the United States have been discovered through the investigations of a number of representatives, and there are now at the Institute seven men from this southern republic.

Colombia equals its best previous record with four, while five other countries maintain the number of last year. Mexico has five men, and three Central-American countries have smaller numbers. Canada has not diminished the number of students notwithstanding the war. The Orient, represented by China and Japan, has some fifty men, a number sufficiently large to form a basis for a Chinese Club in addition to one of Latin-American students and the larger, all-embracing Cosmopolitan Club, with its twenty-five nationalities.

## ACTIVE WORK BEGINS ON PRATT MEMORIAL

Naval architecture building will be constructed by Stone & Webster during the winter — will be occupied next fall

THE new home of the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering is fast becoming a reality, after being struggled and fought over constantly for the past few years. A long stream of carts is kept on the jump by the busy steam shovel, and already the excavation work is nearing completion. Winter is approaching, making it necessary to push things right along as Stone & Webster, the contractors, want the foundation finished this year.

The Pratt Memorial will be completed next spring, and be ready for occupancy next fall. The building is in harmony with the rest of the Institute, being one hundred and seventy-five feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high. The main entrance will be similar to that of the rest of the buildings except that it will have a larger lobby. This lobby leads into the Naval Museum, where models of ships will be kept. The remaining floor space will be utilized for offices and recitation rooms. On the second floor will be the model shop, library and aeronautical drafting rooms. More drafting rooms will occupy the top floor which will be lighted by skylights. The basement is to be left empty, pending definite decision as to its use.

At present the latest demand of the heirs of the Pratt estate is still hanging fire, for the decision of the Supreme Court has been postponed until January 1, 1920. These heirs are attempting to gain control of the fund on the ground that Technology has delayed the work of erecting a building. The Priority Board of the United States, however, refused Technology permission to build during the war, and until the restriction was removed, Technology was forced to wait. Since the delay was for only three months, it looks as if the decision by the court would in no manner hinder the work on the new building.

Another factor in the case is that Mr. Pratt desired that his estate be held in trust for twenty-one years, unless before that time a fund of \$750,000 should be accumulated. In that event he provided that the sum was to be used "forthwith" for the building of the school. Mr. Pratt died May 7, 1912.

Therefore, since the fund is now nearly \$1,000,000 and, as the heirs contend, the Institute has failed to carry out the terms of the will by building "forthwith," the said heirs claim that they are entitled to share in the distribution of the fund. Technology's assertion is that it has fully carried out the conditions of the will, under the recent difficult circumstances.

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## WRITE YOUR OWN HEAD!

"Supposing his name really were Smith . . . ."

## STUDENTS DEMAND TRAINING IN SOCIOLOGY

*The following editorial from "The Tech" embodies an opinion that is undoubtedly widespread and growing, concerning the duty of Technology to train its students in the theory and practice of industrial problems, the labor question—in short, human engineering.*

### IT SEEMS LIKE AN OMISSION

THE remark was recently made from a Boston pulpit that "the principal reason for the present unrest in society in general is the fact that we know so little about how to live together." It is also true that very little is being done to educate the people to their social obligations, and it is a deplorable fact that the Institute is doing nothing to give its graduates an understanding of the fundamentals of sociology.

We are naturally short sighted and our dependence upon the rest of the family of society has far out-distanced our conception of our obligations to them. We still live to ourselves and consider when we go to the grocery, the coal office and the clothing store, that we have visited the prime sources of the supply of the necessities of life, the same as we used to when we dug the potatoes, cut the fire wood, and spun and made up the cloth, and having paid out our dollars, we go home and shut ourselves in.

If the groceries are good and the price reasonable we don't care if they were raised by foreigners whose low standards of living are compelling their good American farmer competitors to give up and move to a city job, or whether the farmer is being cheated by the middleman who controls the cold storage plants and thus can force him to sell cheaply. Clothing, if cheap, causes us no concern as to whether it was made by child labor or as to the living conditions of the people whose very lives go into the making of the garment. Coal, if it burns well, and cost moderately, does not stir in us any thought of the thousands of hands that have helped it along from the mine to the bin. Whether those hands work eight or fourteen hours, whether they hold a book or a pen at night or whether, belonging to an illiterate, they can only serve their owner's physical demands. Or whether the mine owners, who by a stroke of chance possess those natural resources of our earth, in order to make higher profit, are, through prodigal mining, hastening the day when our coal supply will be exhausted, it matters not for us.

We do pause, however, when in our seclusion we are disturbed by higher prices, by the uprising of labor with demands that affect us, and by thrusts in our national pride when we read in the reports of the draft examiners the appalling percentage of illiterates and physically deficient. But after scratching our head with our slide rule, vainly making a scramble through our mental file of formulae and scientific concepts, we Institute men give up and wait for some one else to solve the difficulty.

In short, we have to shirk our social obligation, we do not increase our knowledge of "how to live together," for we are at a loss how to attack such questions as immigration, race riots, family life, city slums, illiteracy, insanity and the many other sociological problems, because they have never received our attention here at Tech, where the demands on our time cause us to draw closer and closer to ourselves, preventing personally initiated study along these lines, and where we are given no organ-

ized study in its place. And we finally graduate, a trained individualist, but four years behind the times in social and economic conceptions.

It seems almost a dangerous omission in the curriculum of the Institute that some course in Sociology is not required, to give to its engineers, who must all soon shoulder heavy social responsibility, a basis for an intelligent grasp of the framework of our social structure.

Up to the present time, Technology students have pursued their work at the Institute with little or no regard to outside affairs such as labor questions and politics—matters which they must deal with when they enter upon their industrial work. The academic aspect of the labor question has been given to the men in the Engineering Administration Department during their third year, but no attempt has ever been made to present up-to-the-minute, present-day industrial problems, such as are now holding the interest of the whole country. However, pressure has been brought to bear upon the Transition Committee of the Faculty so that they have arranged for such a course, which will be offered next year as one of the third year options. The Economics Department will present this course and it will be taught by Professor Doten, who has had considerable experience with labor matters, especially during the war, while he was in the employ of the government.

This is a step in the right direction, nevertheless we do not wish to let matters stand. These are problems about which every Technology student should be thinking and forming opinions during his four years of training. Such matters are constantly changing and such movements as underlie the labor situation, Bolshevism, Socialism, Nationalization and Government Ownership of industry, take tremendous strides in the course of a single year. Their significance cannot be understood by a brief study such as could be offered in an optional course of a term's duration. We feel that the importance of such problems warrants their being offered to all students in the upper classes. Rather than have the course represent the opinions and experience of a single man, we believe that men prominent in this field outside of the Institute faculty should be invited to present their side of the question to the students. By this we mean that we would like to see the side advocated by organized labor explained to the students as well as the side taken by the industrial interests, employers and capital. There is no doubt that the time has come when all believe that the technical school should send out men better informed on business and industrial affairs. We believe such a course will do much to accomplish this purpose.

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## KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS SCHOLARSHIP MEN CHOOSE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

OVER two thousand applications have so far been received by Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley of the Knights of Columbus at the New Haven, Conn., headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, for the one hundred scholarships offered by the Knights to American veterans of the war. By mail from every state in the union and by telegraph from the far west and the Pacific coast, ambitious ex-service men of all denominations are entering their names in the race to secure a full course of higher education in one of the forty-one universities and colleges selected by the Knights.

Fifty per cent of the applicants desire courses in some form of engineering, the majority of them selecting Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## THE INSTITUTE AND THE POLICE STRIKE

Technology finds work of its own to do — what the Transcript says

THE Boston "Evening Transcript" of Friday, September 19, comments editorially on the work of Technology men in assisting as emergency firemen in the police strike as follows:

"The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just given to the citizens of Boston and New England a striking demonstration of its potential usefulness to the community. The preparedness of the Institute in making certain that no such disastrous results would follow a possible firemen's strike as had already followed the police strike, is a story of right service, rightly applied. Fortunately the firemen were of sensible mind and handled their situation themselves in admirable fashion with an outcome of greatest credit to them. But there were moments when no one knew just what was coming. There was the rumble of strikes in the air.

"It was on Thursday afternoon, while President Maclaurin was inspecting some of the Institute's new construction work, that he received the appeal for help. After a conference with representatives of the mayor, Technology men were quickly summoned and a plan of action was evolved. This plan was to assemble an emergency fire-fighting force against possible needs. The recent war has shown the value of the Institute in emergencies. Its splendid equipment was helpful in fitting aviators for their duties in army or navy. Its engine laboratories trained thousands of men for special work and the graduates of the schools of the United States Shipping Board have done yeoman service in officering the steamships of the country. In this work Technology, with its equipment and its skilled teachers, was able to take good material and in a few weeks give the men the special training that would fit them for new duties. It very quickly transformed a locomotive engineer into one competent to officer the engine room at sea.

"This was precisely what was done in the emergency fire brigades. With fire engines to practice with the flexible instructing staff of the Institute was able in a marvellously short time to transform men with a license, perhaps, for some other form of engine, into men able to manage the special kinds of engines used in fighting fire. It is to Technology's credit that in forty-eight hours there were assembled and passed by its examiners no less than six hundred men who were competent to manage the engines or handle the hose in case of need. While Boston citizens were uncertain of the future, their safety was already assured against any contingency by these hundreds of men ready on call to do efficient service.

"There were a number of splendid factors co-operating in this work of precaution. The First Motor Corps was transformed into good firemen. Engineers offered their services and old firemen from other districts came forward to be counted. And they came in sufficient numbers to assure against risks of any conflagration. To these men the greatest praise is due, and they should receive it in unstinted measure, but the co-ordinating force, the technical skill and experience and the ability to put this into instant practice, that was Technology's. It was another service that this school has been able to render the community. The motto of the Institute, 'Mens et Manus,' may be liberally translated into 'Preparedness,' for that is what the combination of quick minds and skilled hands effects. To this the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has always added 'service' and it has here shown in practical fashion how it is ready instantly to come to the aid of its city and the State, to whose citizens it must look for support."

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR COLONEL WALKER

COLONEL WILLIAM H. WALKER, head of the course in Chemical Engineering, has received the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of the work which he has performed in the Chemical Warfare Service during the war.

In 1917, Professor Walker left the Institute and was commissioned in the chemical section of the army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and in charge of the section. In this capacity, he served for almost a year and was markedly successful in organizing the predecessor of our Chemical Warfare Service of today. The chemical section and other closely allied divisions were united later to form the service as it now exists.

In January, 1919, Colonel Walker was asked to take charge of the government's shell-filling and manufacturing plant at Gunpowder Neck, Maryland. This plant was established in 1917 for the purpose of concentrating the manufacture of the poison gases in one locality, for it was found that independent producers could not ship the gases satisfactorily. The plant became known as the Edgewood Arsenal and was a separate part of the Ordnance Department. At it were produced chlorine, phosgene, chlorpicrin and mustard gas, and it also had facilities for filling shells with these materials.

When Colonel Walker took charge, having been transferred to the Ordnance Department and sent as commanding officer of the Gunpowder Neck Reservation, affairs at the plant were not progressing at all well, but under his leadership the project was brought up to a high standard of efficiency in spite of the fact that the railroads of the country went to pieces at this time and it was only by heroic measures that raw materials could be secured and the finished products moved to their destination.

Edgewood Arsenal, as Gunpowder Neck is now called, was withdrawn from the Ordnance Department and made a part of the Chemical Warfare Service in July, 1918. Major-General William Sibert then assumed command and Colonel Walker was transferred to the Gas Offense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service. This branch had charge of the production of gas, containers and other material for use in offensive gas warfare. He held this position until his release from the service.

Without doubt, Colonel Walker's decoration is a well-deserved one, in view of the tremendous importance attached to the maintenance of adequate gas supplies for our troops.

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## WORDS WORTH A MILLION!

LIEUTENANT Dinsmore Ely, '18, wrote home just before he died, "It is an investment and not a loss when a man gives his life for his country." He directed that if he fell his life insurance should be used to buy Liberty Bonds.

In the Fifth Loan drive in Chicago on "Dinsmore Ely Day" a million dollars' worth of bonds were bought by those alone who vowed to equal Dinsmore Ely.

"Mr. Smith" says: "Four millions to match your four millions!"

Chicago made good for Dinsmore Ely. Technology must make good for "Mr. Smith!"

## COURSE IV MAN A WAR ARTIST

THE following note from the "Portland Oregonian" should be of interest to many men of 1913, 1914, and 1915, as Louis Rosenberg was a special student in those years very prominent in Course IV. He was the winner of the travelling scholarship offered by the department of architecture in 1914.

"Sketches of battle scenes and interesting portions of the American sector done at random, many times from a bit of clever camouflage almost directly under the enemy's eye, are among the interesting souvenirs belonging to Louis Rosenberg, camoufleur with Company B, 40th Engineers. Mr. Rosenberg was an instructor in architecture at the University of Oregon prior to his enlistment, and the opportunities that befell him to view the ancient cathedrals and castles of France were of much interest to him.

"Every nook in his travels that would tempt his artist's eye instantly became the subject of a hurried sketch, perhaps on the back of an envelope or on a scrap of paper, which at his first leisure moment would be transcribed in pen and ink on drawing paper.

"His collection of finished sketches, which number forty-three, has lately been exhibited at the University of Oregon and will be on view at the Portland Art Museum some time next month. The group includes impressions of Baccarat, Luneville, Verdun, St. Mihiel and other places and were all done during the artist's six months of active service at the front. The 40th Engineers plan to publish a book of the work of illustrators of the regiment, and some of Mr. Rosenberg's sketches will be submitted for the edition. Architectural publications and art magazines also have asked for the sketches, promising a wide circulation of the first hasty little drawings done under German fire. The pen and ink work as it stands now later will be used by Mr. Rosenberg as subjects for drypoint etchings.

"Several of the sketches will be reproduced in an early issue of the 'Architectural Journal' and the editors plan to publish the whole series in booklet form.

"The camouflage section of the United States army, which seldom numbered more than two hundred men on active duty, was divided into units of ten men each. Each unit was attached to a division to work with firing batteries. Mr. Rosenberg's unit was attached to the 65th Field Artillery for a portion of the time."

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## DECEASED ALUMNI

THE following is a list of those recently deceased:

EDMUND GROVER, 1877

JAMES L. BELSER, 1888

MARION K. DuBOIS, 1898

HENRY C. WAGNER, 1905

HAROLD S. LIBBEY, 1906

## MISCELLANEOUS CLIPPINGS

T. Coleman duPont, a Course III (Mining Engineering and Metallurgy) '84 man of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is head of a body of graduates, friends and officers of this institution who as an Endowment Fund Committee are directing a nation-wide drive for an endowment fund of \$10,000,000. An anonymous donor, already notable for previous benefactions that made possible that monumental plant on the banks of the Charles, has contributed \$4,000,000 conditional upon a like amount from other sources.

**From a  
Chemical  
Journal**

The necessities of this wonderful institution to which American industry owes an unescapable obligation direct public attention to the present plight of professional technical education in this country. Industrial expansion by the lure of greater rewards has depleted instructing staffs. Economic conditions affecting all of us not only reduce the supporting power of present endowment but make necessary added cost of instruction which largely is gratuitous; thus to a serious degree depriving young men of technical professional education.

American industry should take to heart the significance of these conditions.

Capable men must be attracted to the work of technical instruction and to the work of research fostered by these institutions. The cost of such instruction must not be allowed to become prohibitive to ambitious youth, or its benefits permitted only to a class, or its results reduced in quality. More than ever in the past will our leaders of industry be technically educated men.

Industry must regard her response to appeals of this character as a premium on the insurance of her stability.—THE CHEMICAL AGE.

The campaign for a \$10,000,000 endowment fund which Massachusetts Institute of Technology has just opened has brought out a number of interesting facts in the Institute's war record. Of the twelve thousand graduates three thousand were in actual service. Of these seventy per cent were officers. This record contrasts well with Harvard's forty-seven per cent. In addition two thousand more Tech men held responsible positions in the industries mobilized for government work. Hog Island, the home of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, the largest shipbuilding plant in the world, was built, manned and officered by Tech men. The government poison gas plant at the Aberdeen proving grounds was built and operated throughout the entire period of the war by Professor William H. Walker of the Chemistry Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service. At Technology itself the whole plant and equipment were given over to the government service. Five schools in aviation alone were opened and they, together with the schools in other branches of the Service, provided special training for nearly seven thousand officers of both the Army and Navy. The Institute also took a leading part in organizing and conducting the training of eleven thousand officers for the Shipping Board. The largest tank in America was built on the Technology grounds in less than three months—record-breaking time. It was designed by Professor E. F. Miller, '86. In the school of Aeronautical Engineering airplanes were designed and built by the students them-

**Army and  
Navy  
Journal**

selves. Now that the war is over Technology is planning to enlarge her facilities so that she can take care of the greatly increased number of men and women who are seeking technical training. Fifty per cent of the two thousand applications already received for the Knights of Columbus scholarships offered to American veterans of the Great War are for technical courses, the majority choosing Tech. This is only one manifestation of the wide interest in engineering that the war has awakened in the young men of our country. Technology hopes to meet this demand for technical training by a much needed \$10,000,000 endowment fund to be applied to the improvement of her laboratories and teaching force.

Returning from New York after a conference with leading alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as to ways and means for raising an endowment fund of ten millions, President Maclaurin has some interesting things to say. Comparing the present condition of unrest and upheaval with the situation just following the Civil War, he very properly remarks that "economists know thoroughly well that the high cost of living is to be alleviated only by more rapid production," and "that this in turn depends on highly trained technical men." This he declares is the "fundamental reason why the Institute is calling on Massachusetts men to come to its aid." For the large gifts have heretofore come from friends of the school in other parts of the country. The mysterious "Mr. Smith" who offers another four millions is said "not to be a Massachusetts man," while Mr. duPont, who has given a million, is at home in Delaware. In almost every department the need for enlargement is imperative. Just how exacting the studies are is shown by the statement that the students "are expected to work within the ten-thousandth of an inch." If these new millions are raised—and no one doubts that they will be—the plans made when the Institute removed to the banks of the Charles will be realized in spite of the action of the Supreme Court upon the merger with Harvard and the loss of the co-operative use of the McKay bequest. "Mr. Smith's" munificent offer gives just the impetus which is needed at this time.—BOSTON HERALD.

The latest promise of a \$4,000,000 gift to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—made by the "Mr. Smith," who, if the thing be possible, is slightly harder to find even than one of the tribe, with all initials supplied, in the city directory—means something more to the Institute than an intangible prospect of bright future development. It means, or should mean, that the Institute no longer need stand in any danger of suffering, at this time, an arrested development—a check upon those carefully thought-out and consecutive plans for the school's future which were framed when the school first occupied its great new plant on the Charles, and when the anticipation of co-operative use of the McKay funds dangled before it.

Care had been taken by Technology's officials, the alumni were assured when the Supreme Court disallowed the merger with Harvard, that the Institute should never bank on these funds in such way as to involve it in liabilities if the money did not become available. But obviously the Court's decision closed the door upon large new assets, and, for the time being, upon the future which they might have builded. The new "Smith" promise is the recertification, then, of the success of the plans for development which Technology had so far-sightedly laid, and as such it is something much more than the mere proffer of funds for an object bright but visionary and unknown.

With such good to be won for their institution, it is impossible to believe that the alumni and friends of Technology will risk any loss of it. They will set themselves heartily to the task of raising the other \$4,000,000 fund which is the condition of the Smith gift, and also the extra \$2,000,000 desired as a special premium, and they will succeed in their efforts to secure the money needed.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

The Harvard Engineering School which begins its career with the opening of the present academic year represents a legal rather than an actual necessity. The school has been founded to use the income from the Gordon Mackay bequest which was made to foster scientific education at Harvard. **Duplicated Education** About ten years ago Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology devised a plan by which they thought to satisfy the terms of the bequest without duplicating the excellent plant which Technology already had in Cambridge. It was provided that the faculties of the two institutions should so co-operate that Harvard men could get a graduate degree by work at Technology, while Technology men would be privileged to take courses at Harvard for which they would receive credit at their own school.

The plan was working out very well, and several classes had been graduated under these conditions when the Massachusetts Supreme Court, being appealed to by some of the heirs of Gordon Mackay, stepped in and ruled that the University had no right to use the Mackay funds in co-operation with Technology. The decision, which was greatly regretted by both institutions, meant that the "entente cordiale" had to be abandoned, and the agreement dissolved.

Although the Harvard Engineering School may in time develop into one of the great scientific schools of the country, it is apparent that its establishment involves an unnecessary duplication of effort. Under the "Tech agreement" the two institutions were on the way to becoming virtually the center of scientific and technical education in America. By working together they would have been able to procure the finest faculties and equipment in the world. Because of a court decision they will have to work separately with a consequent loss of efficiency and prestige. There are cases in which courts by their stickling for technicalities succeed in retarding progress. This looks like such a case.—HARTFORD COURANT.

Mr. Arthur D. Little, the president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers which is now meeting in Boston, hit upon an idea of much truth and aptness when he said to the Institute in his address of welcome: **Tech and Chemistry** "Though the number of chemical engineers in Boston is few in comparison with such great centers of the chemical industry as Niagara Falls or Pittsburgh, the whole profession recognizes Boston as a focus of opportunity for those young men who, in rapidly rising numbers, seek the highly specialized education required to fit them for what is, in some respects, the most comprehensive and exacting of all professions." In so referring to Boston's facilities for the training of expert chemists, he had in mind the fact that the laboratory method for the teaching of chemists had its first introduction, in the New World, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and that the lead so established has been maintained ever since. The moment the laboratory method itself began to seem insufficient to the needs of preparation for chemical engineering, Technology hit upon the plan of direct industrial contact provided by the new school of chemical engineering practice which takes its students, at the proper

periods in their training, to the very place and scene of large chemical industries for first-hand and collaborative work.

If academic institutions, situated in Greater Boston, have shown this enterprise in developing the training of men for high place in chemistry, certainly a like degree of initiative on the part of business men of the community, in building up the chemical industries located here to a point that would make increased capital of these Boston-trained men, might well be expected.—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

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## TECHNOLOGY SOLDIERS STUDYING IN ENGLAND

(This list was dated June 3, 1919)

OFFICER IN CHARGE of American Student Detachment in Great Britain,  
Colonel F. F. Longley, 1904.

### OFFICERS

LT. A. W. BUFORD, 1917 B. S., Oxford University.  
LT. J. W. DOON, B. S. 1917, University of London.  
LT. JOHN HARPER, B. S. 1917, Cambridge University.  
CAPT. R. B. HAYNES, B. S. 1913, Cambridge University.  
LT. AUSTIN KUHN, B. S. 1917, University of Manchester.  
MAJOR A. J. MYER, JR. 1906-7, Oxford University.  
LT. VAN COURT WARREN, B. S. 1910, University of Edinburgh.  
LT. D. B. WEBSTER, B. S. 1916, Trinity College, Dublin.  
LT. LEYLAND WHIPPLE, 1900-03, University of London.

### ENLISTED MEN

PVT. K. R. BRIEL, B. S. 1913, University of London.  
PVT. GATES BROWN, B. S. 1915, University of London.  
SGT. 1ST CL. K. M. CHILDS, B. S. 1917, University of London.  
SGT. C. COBB, JR. 1917-18, University of Manchester.  
SGT. J. W. MURPHY, 1915-16, Trinity College, Dublin.  
SGT. R. B. SMYTH, 1914-16, University of Manchester.  
CPL. H. P. THOMAS, 1912-14, University of London.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

ROGER W. BABSON, '98, has introduced a novel system of education in connection with Babson's Statistical Organization. There will be started October 1, at Wellesley Hills, a new school which will train men exclusively for executive positions in business. The course, which will be eminently practical, is designed for young men who, through inheritance or for other reasons, expect to fill responsible positions demanding trained executive ability of the highest order.

The method of instruction will be as unusual as the conception itself. At the start the student will be taught to work as an executive must work, intensively and efficiently. He will spend eight hours every day working on and solving current problems, absorbing the while the underlying basic principles. Business cycles and fundamental statistics as a basis for forecasting trends will naturally receive attention. Instead of lectures the student will be given references and practical problems taken from everyday business. The class hour will be spent with a practical expert in a discussion of the various solutions much as they would be discussed in an executive meeting.

The work will be divided into four departments or sections as follows: Economics and commodities, business finance and care of property, management of men and personal relation and efficiency.

To develop a competent executive in two years, as it is planned to do, constant and thorough personal work with the instructor will be necessary. For this reason the course will be open to a limited number; in fact, there will be an average of one instructor to every student this coming year.

ALBERT FARWELL BEMIS, '93, president of the Bemis Brothers Bag Company of Boston, represented the interests of the American employer on a commission recently sent abroad by the National Civic Federation to study industrial conditions during the reconstruction period and to report on any measures employed for bringing capital and labor into closer and more harmonious relations, or for the exclusive betterment of labor, that might be deemed worthy of adoption in the United States.

Mr. Bemis has for many years been a member of the Board of Government of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and was president of this organization for two years. He is also treasurer of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, and a member of the National Industrial Conference Board. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has given special study to the subjects of industrial relations and housing.

FRANK GELETT BURGESS, '87, who was graduated from Technology in the course in civil engineering, is the author of a "Series of Brilliant Satires on the Rampageous Sex," which is appearing in the current issues of "Judge," the weekly humorous periodical. The series details the adventures of one Angela Bish of the six-cent store. It begins with a description of her personal charms, if such they may be called, and her attachment for a youth clad in a plaid suit with purple spots. It is a clever piece of satire upon the gum-chewing girl and the lounge lizard of today,

guaranteed to furnish the tired engineer with two pages of chuckles. Burgess will be remembered for the Tech songs which he wrote while he was at the Institute, copies of which are kept in the main library, together with cartoons which illustrate these songs.

VAN RENSSELAER LANSINGH, '98, formerly general manager and chief engineer of the Holophane Works of the General Electric Co., Cleveland, and later manager of the Holophane Sales Department of the National Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, has been elected president of The Lunken Window Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. This company manufactures a unit window consisting of window frame, disappearing sash and fly-screens. The upper and lower sash telescope into a window box above the usual window opening, making it possible to secure maximum ventilation from the entire window opening at the same time screening from top to bottom. Mr. Lansingh entered the University of Chicago in 1892, graduated January, 1896. From February, 1896, to June, 1898, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in electrical engineering. In February, 1899, he entered the testing department of the Western Electric Co., with whom he remained until July, 1900, when he formed the V. R. Lansingh Co., in Chicago, sales agent for Holophane reflectors. In September, 1904, he was appointed general manager and chief engineer of the Holophane Works of General Electric Co. and in March, 1914, became manager of the Holophane Sales Department of the National Lamp Works.

In August, 1914, Mr. Lansingh resigned that position to start in Chicago, The Hardware Buyers' Association, which later became the By-Lo Stores Co., operating a chain of hardware stores at Muncie, Frankfort and Anderson, Ind. The advent of our entering into the world war prevented the expansion of this chain and consequently, in March, 1917, he entered as a volunteer in the Council of National Defense at Washington, D. C., serving under Dr. Hollis Godfrey, one of the advisors of this Council. He continued work along different engineering lines until June, 1917, when he sailed for France to represent Technology, which was later consolidated with the American University Union in Europe with headquarters in Paris and with branches in England and Rome. For a year he served as a director of the Technology Bureau in the Union and also as business manager and assistant director of the organization, whose purpose it was to serve college men and friends in service abroad and to promote closer relationship between American and foreign universities. In July, 1918, he returned to the States and in October was placed by the Government in the Metz Plant at Waltham, Mass., as works manager for the Government. He continued in this capacity until April, 1919, and in June became president of The Lunken Window Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Lansingh has been prominent in the activities of the Illuminating Engineering Society, having been its general secretary in 1906, and president for the term ending in December, 1912. He has also served the society in other offices and on committees, and has been closely identified with the advancement of scientific principles concerning the use of reflectors of light sources. In collaboration with J. R. Cravath he wrote a book, "Practical Illumination," which has had a very wide circulation and is not only in the library of every man interested in lighting, but has been used extensively as a text book in many educational institutions.

E. W. ROLLINS, '71, was born November 25, 1850, at Concord, N. H., was graduated from the Concord High School, and from the Institute in the class of 1871. In 1876 he went to Denver, remaining there until 1889 and organizing here his present business. He was instrumental in building up the Denver Electric Light properties. The firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons now has offices in Boston, New York, Chicago,

Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and small offices in other cities, dealing in municipal and corporation bonds.

Mr. Rollins spends his winters in California studying hydroelectric properties there, which his firm has been largely instrumental in financing.

He has an attractive home in New Hampshire—Three Rivers Farm, at Dover, with six hundred acres of land, two hundred acres of which are under cultivation. Ask any Technology man in New Hampshire or Maine about Three Rivers Farm, and they will tell you of the wonderful outings which they hold there every year, with an all day celebration which is an event to be remembered. The farm is at the junction of the Salmon Falls and Cochecho Rivers, with six miles of waterfront. It is one of the most interesting places in the White Mountain State.

Mr. Rollins belongs to many clubs including the Boston Press Club, the University Clubs of Boston and New York, the Brookline Country Club, the Denver Country Club, the Denver Club, the Denver Athletic Club, the Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles, the Technology Club of New York and is president of the Technology Club of New Hampshire. He is also a member of the Alumni Council and a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—BOSTON EVENING RECORD.

W. H. TIMBIE, who is well known for his teaching in vocational subjects and for his important list of books relating to electrical engineering and applied electricity, has been appointed associate professor of electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Timbie was graduated from Williams College in 1901 with honors, being high in the list of Phi Beta Kappa. During his college course he prepared for teaching and shortly after graduation became a teacher of applied science at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. Upon the establishment of the Wentworth Institute in Boston he became head of the Department of Applied Science in that institute. During the past year he has been editor-in-chief of the Committee on Education and Special Training in the United States War Department at Washington. He is joint author with Professor Higbie, of the University of Michigan, of a well known book on alternating currents and himself is author of a book on practical electricity and other books relating to electrical engineering, which are known and used throughout the world. Certain of these books have been translated into foreign languages. Mr. Timbie is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has been active in the National Educational Association and has memberships in other engineering and educational societies. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology his principal duty will be the supervision of the co-operative course in electrical engineering which is carried on in association with the General Electric Company. This course is arranged so that the students receive a scientific training of very high order in electrical engineering at the Institute and associate with this a training in manufacturing methods and shop management and industrial research at the works of the General Electric Company. Mr. Timbie's marked success as a teacher and his enthusiasm in such work assure great success in his new position.

MAYO TOLMAN, '13, XI, chief engineer and director of the division of sanitary engineering of the state department of health since the division was formed four years ago, has resigned his position because of his increasing private interests in the engineering profession. His resignation takes effect September 1.

The division of sanitary engineering was organized in July, 1915, by Mr. Tolman, who came to Boston from Maryland, where he served as engineer for the state

health department. He was born in Massachusetts and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of bachelor of science.

Mr. Tolman was instrumental in organizing the West Virginia Engineers' Association, the original idea of forming a club having been formed by him and Gardner S. Plumley. He now acts as secretary of the association.

Since he came to Charleston, Mr. Tolman has been connected with various civic and community movements and had charge of different investigations of the water situation. After the epidemic of typhoid fever in 1917, he became chemist for the water company, resigning a short time ago to devote all of his time to the practice of sanitary engineering.

Mr. Tolman is considered one of the best sanitary engineers in the country. He was appointed engineer and bacteriologist by the American Red Cross Relief Commission which took charge of reconstruction work after the earthquakes that devastated Guatemala, having been granted a leave of absence by Governor Cornwell at the request of the Red Cross. He was also offered the position of chief engineer of the Syrian Relief Commission for work in Syria and Armenia, which he declined. He was commissioned chief sanitary engineer for the Trans-Siberian Railroad and still has the offer under consideration, but will probably decline it, he says.

The reason of his resignation is stated by Mr. Tolman to be because of numerous private activities. He could not carry on all of his work and he decided to resign his position with the state department of health.

Besides being connected with the firm of Pierce & Tolman, Mr. Tolman is an editorial assistant of the "American Journal of Public Health," member of the American Public Health Association's committee appointed to study improved methods of pasturization of milk; chairman of the water works committee of the same organization; chairman of the New England Water Works Association's committee on the standards of purity for water.

He is also an active member of the following organizations: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society for the Advancement of Science, and American Statistical Society.

Mayo Tolman has just been appointed national director of health of the Community Councils of National Defense, and will act as president of the body until about December 1, or until Dr. Albert Shiles, the president, returns from Los Angeles. Mr. Tolman has accepted the appointment and will leave here the first of September for New York, where his headquarters will be located.

As director of health in the Community Councils of National Defense, Mr. Tolman will have charge of the reconstruction program being planned for the benefit especially of returned soldiers, sailors and marines. The health work of all the community councils throughout the country and hundreds of others that are being contemplated, will be under his direction. He will act as president of the body only until the return of Dr. Shiles.

## NEWS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

NEW YORK—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF NEW YORK.—The officers of the Technology Club of New York for the year 1919-1920 are as follows:

President, Lester D. Gardner, '98; vice-presidents, F. E. Foss, '86, H. P. Farrington, '07, William A. Evans, '04, Schuyler Schieffelin, '90; Treasurer, Frank P. Montgomery, '02; assistant treasurer, Gorham Crosby, '05; secretary, Frederick Mathesius, '02. Governors, Gaylord C. Hall, '96, George I. Rhodes, '05, Ralph N. Whitcomb, '05, K. Spaulding, '89, Everett N. Curtiss, '98, Noel Chamberlin, '04, F. B. Cutler, '98.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF THE FACILITIES OF THE TECH CLUB. The clubhouse in Gramercy Park was certainly popular during the war and due to the fact that nearly all men in service went through New York the facilities of the club became more widely known. New York has been crowded for some time past and at the present writing it might be said that it is more crowded than ever before. It is next to impossible to get accommodations and the prices charged for anything offering appear to be without reason. The city has its normal increase in population and in addition a larger than ever transient traffic. Due to these facts and also to the slacking off in building operations for the past two years a condition has come about where it is extremely hard to get rooms in the hotels.

The club has been a boon to the returning men in service. Many of them have stopped here for the first time on their way overseas, and they have all enjoyed a welcome home on their arrival in New York again. During the war the house committee converted both the billiard room and the card room into dormitories and in this way a man is always able to secure a bed at any time even if he is not able to get a room. To men who have spent months in all kinds of billets abroad the Tech Dorm at the club is a real classy billet and the men enjoy the comfort and the surroundings, as well as the conveniences that they could never have at the hotels under the present conditions in New York. The house committee has also made arrangements with the Army and Navy Club which is next door to extend the courtesies of the club and many a night finds the excess Army and Navy men in the Tech beds and vice versa. The Army and Navy Club have shown fine co-operation and have opened their squash course and bar to members of the Tech Club without additional expense.

The club is the most reasonable place for any Tech man to stop when he is in New York. There is no need to feel that he cannot get accommodations at any time. The idea of the committee is to make everybody "comfy" and the number of former visitors that return here on their visits to New York shows that they are well pleased with the facilities that the club offers. The housing proposition has been solved well and an idea of its worth is obtained when the figures show that two thousand beds have been slept in since August 1. The idea is

"WHEN IN NEW YORK SLEEP AT THE TECH CLUB"

RESTAURANT SERVICE. The service of the restaurant has come in for its share of appreciation by the resident and visiting members of the club and their guests. Excellent meals and service are always obtainable and at a very moderate charge. The high cost of living has struck all parts of the country, but New York has had

a real shock as far as prices of foodstuffs were concerned. The usual prices of nearly all restaurants have been doubled and it seems at times that the service and the quality have become poorer. The club's restaurant has come to the rescue well. The meals are well balanced and most reasonable. A la carte service and regular fixed prices are in effect at all meals. Lunch is especially popular and one is able to make the club and really enjoy a wonderful meal at a reasonable price and get back to business in better time than if one were to wait and go through with the service of downtown restaurants. The outside pergola dining became very popular during the summer months and it is only recently that it has become cold enough to transfer the dining to the inside dining room.

It is desired that the attention of all the New York Tech men be brought to the dining room service. It is most reasonable, clean, quiet, and excellent dining and a distinct loss to those who are not in on the gathering — especially each noon when more men are able to get around. There is no comparison that can be made in which the dining at the club will not show up better than at any outside places and besides the fact that a good crowd of Tech men are there there is the burning fact of the day that the high cost of living gets a real jolt each time one eats at the club.

“WHEN IN NEW YORK EAT AT THE TECH CLUB”

#### “GIVE AND GET”

THE TECHNOLOGY FUND NEW YORK MEETING. The opening gun of a rolling barrage for the fund drive all over the country went into action with an “H” hour of eight P.M., on October 13, 1919. It was a holiday in New York but a large crowd of Tech men were present to greet the speakers. President Maclaurin, General duPont and Mr. King put on a real “show” and the big gun named “Mr. Smith” made “big Berthas” look like small stuff. The meeting was a real enjoyable Tech one and with a wonderful purpose. The idea was presented with speed and vigor by people who showed determination to do their work well and to fasten on each Tech man the duty and honor which he has in the “Give and Get” movement.

Mr. William H. King, '94, chairman of the New York District for the fund, after being introduced by Mr. L. D. Gardner, '98, president of the club, took charge of the meeting and outlined the ideas which he had for the working of the district under his command. He was sure that it was certainly up to New York to equal the Boston subscription and there was little doubt left in the minds of those present that, under Mr. King's direction, this would be done. He had already begun with emphasis on the “Get and Give” plan and the first of January will surely see that his work and tactics have “put it across” as well as “over” on the Boston crowd.

General duPont spoke briefly, giving great praise to the Institute for the work it had done in the war. He outlined the business man's idea of the fund and its need and made clear that it was simply a business proposition that the famed work of Tech could not be continued in the future unless the necessary amount was subscribed. General duPont showed how tempting the offers were from outsiders and especially from business concerns and that unless the Institute were able to make much needed increases to the teaching staff there was great danger of irreparable losses in the instructing staff.

President Maclaurin told just why the drive was on and of the things it meant for Tech now and in the future. It was made clear to all that even with the increased tuition fees it costs the Institute \$500 a year in excess of the amount

paid by each student. This means that by the time a student has graduated some one has paid around \$2000 for his education in addition to the amount that he himself has contributed. The registration this year at the Institute is larger than ever and considerable work has been done to take care of the extra load. Technology is more popular than ever and it looks well for the future. This future is what is to be guarded by the fund. Because of the drain on the available funds of the Institute due to the increasing costs of education and because of the fact that the time has come when additional compensation must be made to the teaching forces, it is evident that a heroic defense must be made of the ground we are now on by providing the amount necessary to carry on the programmes now planned. President Maclaurin showed how all colleges were on a drive for funds but in no case was there any such start made as the Institute had with the amount to come from "Mr. Smith." He urged that no one hold back because of the fact that there was such a generous offer because it has been shown in all drives that the last few hundreds are much harder to get than the first thousands. The president showed all confidence in talking of the results and the "morale" of the New York attacking forces was left so high that it looks bad for the laurels of the Home Guards of the Boston Division.

George Gibbs was one of the visitors at the club last month. Gibbs recently returned from abroad and quite a few of the overseas men around the club had called on the Tech Bureau in Paris while Mr. Gibbs was in charge. Thanks are due and generously given to Mr. Gibbs by all who were fortunate in getting to Paris and the Tech Bureau while he was there. Every little wish that could be filled by his co-operation was gladly taken care of and the men in the field in both France and Germany are loud in their praise for Mr. Gibbs' work and the wonderful help that the Tech Bureau in Paris was to them during their stay in Europe.

Word was received at the club on October 5 from G. R. Heckle, '99, telling of the death of "Don" Kemp at Montreal:

"The many friends of Donald Kemp will be greatly shocked to know that he died early this morning after a short illness of about a week here in Montreal.

"He had every possible care and attention during his illness and his mother and father were with him at the end."

Mr. Kemp was in the class of 1912 at the Institute and a very popular member of the club. The sympathy of all here who knew him goes out to his family.

THE TECHNOLOGY POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION FORMED. The Technology Post was formed during the recent "National Drive for a Million Members" on the part of the American Legion. About fifty men assembled at the Technology Club for luncheon on September, 1919, and afterward in a short, snappy meeting a constitution was adopted and the necessary officers elected. It is expected that the Post will increase rapidly in number and that those Tech men who were not able to be present at the launching of the movement will get into touch with the secretary as soon as they can do so in order to bring the strength of the Post to two hundred by the end of the year. The Technology Club of New York had two hundred ten of its members in the military service of the United States and it is expected that every one of these will join the Technology Post. In addition there are other Tech men constantly in touch with New York and an invitation is extended also to them to join the Post if they are not already members of the Legion in other cities. The membership is of course open to all who were in the military service of the United States at any time in the period, April, 1917 to November, 1918. The following men have already signed up at the headquarters of the Post and any one whose name does not appear on this roll can be added by simply

dropping a line to the secretary of the Post, 17 Gramercy Park, New York City:

F. W. Barney, John Solomon, Otto C. Lorenz, Frank Gilbreth, G. R. Wardsworth, D. F. Piza, J. W. Hines, Paul Leonard, Theodore H. Skinner, Leroy H. Byam, H. L. Marion, T. F. Spear, Jr., E. F. Lewis, C. V. Handlin, M. Lewis, J. J. Strachan, James M. Evans, John M. DeBell, Edward P. Brooks, L. D. Gardner, R. S. Rankin, F. J. Friedman, R. Beaver, William de Yong Kay, James A. Tobey, H. G. Hawes, H. M. Hunter, A. Wallace McCrea, H. E. Stump, H. W. Hall, V. E. Clark, H. E. Lobdell, William B. Claflin, Alexander Klemin, Roy Wansen, R. S. Allen, William H. Messenger, D. C. Tarplay, Schuyler Schieffelin, Hubert Mendleson, H. N. Calver, William M. Shakespeare, W. E. Barcus, R. C. Berger, A. S. Ackerman, E. W. Curtin, V. L. Hafner, John Sherman, E. S. Coldwell, T. S. Killion, Noel Chamberlin, Ross H. Dickson, J. H. Richardson, C. W. Williams, Charles L. Gabriel, W. L. Lange, A. E. Tuttle, S. I. Mann, R. O. Lowengard, J. H. House, Jr., R. B. Haynes, E. L. Kaula.

The following were elected officers in the Technology Post of the American Legion:

Commander, R. S. Allyn, '98; Vice-Commander, William M. Shakespeare; Adjutant, Noel Chamberlin; Historian, F. S. Killion; Finance Officer, William B. Claflin. Executive Committee Members at Large, L. D. Gardner, John DeBell, Schuyler Schieffelin.

#### RECENT VISITORS AT THE CLUB:

S. Barron, New York; Isidore Richmond, Boston; J. L. Karmire, Shelbyville, Ind.; S. M. Baxter, Braden, Chilli, South America; E. H. Finlay, New York; Albert L. Pashels, New Brunswick; Thomas D. Brapley, Butte, Montana; E. B. Strohmman, Bridgeport; James Barsur, Albany; Lieut. J. E. Killion, United States Army; K. B. Krudsen, New York; D. A. Tomilson, Chicago; E. C. Lowe, Chicago; F. Baderun, New York; Stephen Badlam, Beaver, Pa.; Fred E. Zurwelle, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Banks, Yonkers; H. A. Whiting, Portland, Ore.; Fred J. Rasmussen, Perth Amboy; Frank Dunn, Tacajo, Cuba; Robert Ellis, Boston, Mass.; C. C. Stewart, Boston, Mass.; E. A. Whiting, Keyport, N. J.; P. K. Wardsworth, New York City; C. Huntington Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Balcourt, Davenport, Ohio; Everett St. John, Philadelphia; Thomas K. Meloy, New York City; Paul Myler, Washington, D. C.—FREDERICK MATHESUS, JR., Secretary, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ALBANY—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF EASTERN NEW YORK.—The Club held a clambake September 13 on the farm of F. W. Caldwell '99, about four miles outside of Schenectady. Thirty Tech men were present with their families, making a total of about seventy-five people. Autos decorated with Massachusetts Institute of Technology banners were used for transportation so quite a good showing was made. The eats consisted of clams, lobsters, chicken, bluefish, potatoes, corn, celery, rolls and watermelon and while this was in the bake, baseball, etc., was enjoyed. It proved to be a very successful affair and we intend to make it an annual affair.

The monthly luncheons will be started this month. We have just completed arrangements whereby each Tech man will be personally interviewed and told of the necessity of helping towards the \$4,000,000 fund, and we hope to raise a good sized sum here.

The following is a list of the Tech men in this vicinity:

## SCHENECTADY

(With the General Electric Company)

P. L. Alger, '15, Mrs. M. R. Andrews, '06, E. A. Baldwin, '96, E. H. Bancker, '18, S. H. Blake, '94, E. L. Blodgett, '05, A. A. Buck, '93, F. W. Caldwell, '99, E. S. Carter, '18, O. R. Clark, '86, E. L. Clarke, '17, E. J. Clouger, '18, Dr. W. D. Coolidge, '96, P. M. Currier, '14, A. G. Davis, '93, C. N. Draper, '07, G. A. Ely, '18, A. B. Fuller, '89, C. W. Gammons, '09, O. J. Gilchrist, '11, C. M. Gilt, '17, P. P. Greenwood, '07, L. A. Hawkins, '99, C. M. Herrick, '19, J. D. Hilliard, '92, H. M. Hobart, '89, A. G. Hoffman, '19, C. B. Hubbard, '94, A. W. Jones, '88, D. C. Jones, '14, E. E. Kimball, '02, N. J. Kingsbury, '02, Mrs. C. R. Kreuger, '02, F. A. Lane, '18, N. A. Lougee, '11, A. F. Macdonald, '88, G. M. J. Mackay, '08, H. M. MacMaster, '00, W. S. Mattocks, '96, F. Mackintosh, '86, B. H. Morash, '12, H. M. Mott-Smith, '93, W. P. Munroe, '19, C. W. Noyes, '15, R. Palmer, '04, K. A. Pauly, '96, A. B. Reynolds, '19, R. C. Robinson, '01, A. L. Romana, '11, H. R. Sargent, '93, A. C. Savage, '88, O. R. Schurig, '11, N. Sprague, Jr. '02, W. M. Stearns, '96, S. B. Stewart, Jr. '86, P. Swazey, '19, J. B. Taylor, '97, G. E. Tolman, '08, Miss A. Walker, '18, Dr. W. R. Whitney, '90, S. K. Wiley, '18, C. F. Woodruff, '18, A. Vogel, '13.

## SCHENECTADY

(Outside General Electric Company)

W. C. Arsen, '01, J. P. Barnes, '05, S. C. Greene, '85, J. A. Haraden, '04.

## ALBANY

W. J. Barcus, '08, E. C. Bowen, Jr. '97, W. A. Canady, '12, A. D. Dean, '95, H. W. Dun, '09, H. W. Dun, '74, J. Dyer, Jr. '95, W. S. Hale, '09, A. G. Hayden, '01, C. A. Holmquist, '06, T. Horton, '94, A. R. McKim, '85, C. V. Merrick, '00, E. S. Northrup, '96, W. Palmer, '99, W. P. R. Pember, '02, E. H. Sargent, '07, A. L. Simmons, '95, J. B. Stouder, '97, R. Suter, '00, A. O. True, '05, Dr. A. B. Wadsworth, '93, C. H. Wood, '91, B. R. Rickards, '99, Sen. M. Y. Ferris, '03, G. E. Willcomb, '04.—NORMAN A. LOUGEE, Secretary, General Electric Company Consulting, Engineers' Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

AKRON—THE M. I. T. CLUB OF AKRON, OHIO—The Akron Technology Club started preparations for raising their quota of the Endowment Fund. The committee in charge consists of P. W. Litchfield, as chairman, G. W. Sherman, R. W. Ferris, L. G. O'Dell, and J. Dunlap. A meeting was held Tuesday evening, October 14, at which meeting the committee outlined what was to be done and how they were going to do it. At this meeting thirty members were present.

On Thursday noon, October 16, Dr. Maclaurin and General duPont attended the luncheon at the University Club in Akron. They outlined the plan and were given a very hearty welcome. At this meeting forty-six members were present. — W. H. FLEMING, Secretary, 350 Wildwood Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

## BIRMINGHAM—SOUTHEASTERN TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION.—

On the first of October the Southeastern Alumni Association had its first meeting. At this time in addition of some matters of local interest the attention of the members was brought to the campaign now being waged in interest of the endowment fund. There has been no change in the officers of the local Association, Mr. W. E. Mitchell being president.—J. C. WEIRS, Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, Ala.

CINCINNATI—THE CINCINNATI M. I. T. CLUB.—The Cincinnati M. I. T. Club has continued this summer its weekly lunches. A joint meeting is projected at Richmond, Ind., of the Dayton, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., and Cincinnati clubs. No definite date has yet been set. A dinner of the local club will be held October 24, at which we expect to have for guests President Maclaurin and General Coleman duPont, who expect to inform our community of the needs of Tech and the deeds of the mysterious "Mr. Smith."

It is with pleasure we announce the coming of Van R. Lansingh, '98, to Cincinnati, where he will be president of the Luken Window Company. Of the local men in the service Capt. Raynor H. Allen, '10, returned from France last month, and was married this month to Miss Emily Muth of Cincinnati. "Ray" lets no grass grow under his feet. Lieut. Charles F. Cellarius, '16, is now in an architect's office in New York for a few months' practice. Sergt. Charles R. Strong, '11, after doing construction work in England and France, is back once more with his partner, E. H. Kruckemeyer, '11, building houses here.—JOHN M. HARGRAVE, Secretary, Cincinnati Toll Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION.—The eleventh annual outing of the Technology Association of the Connecticut Valley was held at Fenwick Point on June 28, 1919.

The attendance, thirty-seven present, was larger than ever before. Much interest was shown in the discussion of plans for a winter meeting to take in Technology men from all over the State. It was voted that the officers plan for such a meeting to be held early in 1920, the meeting to be held probably in Hartford. Any Technology man interested in this meeting should be sure that his local Technology Association has his address, and he will be notified through his Association. The officers elected for the coming year were Mr. E. P. Marsh of New Britain, president, and Mr. E. W. Pelton, of New Britain, secretary and treasurer.

After the business meeting and banquet, we enjoyed a baseball game and a swim in the salt water. Some of the less agile even struggled with a game of golf.—E. W. PELTON, Secretary, 77 Forest Street, New Britain, Conn.

CHICAGO—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF CHICAGO.—Technology alumni in Chicago are very much shocked and grieved by the sudden death of Mr. Charles E. Lord, '98, who was vice-president of the Technology Club of Chicago and very active in local alumni affairs. Mr. Lord died September 25, as a result of injuries received in an automobile accident at the Deering works of the International Harvester Company in Chicago on the evening of the 24th.

Mr. Lord was also connected at one time with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in addition to the companies mentioned in the obituary notice. I have known him since our student days at the Institute and he was a man of fine character and very popular with the alumni. He always gave freely of his time and energy in promoting the interests of Technology and the alumni body. He was also prominent in the affairs of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Lord leaves a wife, Mary G. (nee Carroll) Lord and three children, Charles, Katherine and James Lord. High mass was held at Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church at 9 A.M. September 26, and the burial was at St. Paul's Cemetery, Hingham, Mass.

I am enclosing an obituary notice from the Chicago "Tribune":

"Charles E. Lord, general patent attorney of the International Harvester

Company, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers Hospital from injuries sustained at the company's Deering Harvester works on Wednesday, when the automobile in which he was going through the plant was struck by a switch engine.

"Mr. Lord had been the head of the Harvester patent department since 1912. He had previously been an examiner in the patent office at Washington and later was in the service of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., the Bullock Electric Company at Norwood, Ohio, and the Allis-Chalmers Company at Milwaukee. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Automotive Engineers, Patent Lawyers' Association of Chicago, the American Bar Association and American Institute of Electrical Engineers."—HENRY A. PEMBERTON, Secretary, 732 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF NORTHERN OHIO.—The Tech men of Cleveland got together at the Statler Hotel at seven o'clock, October 16, 1919, to hear President Maclaurin, General duPont and Mr. F. A. Smythe of Lorain, Ohio, speak on the Technology \$4,000,000 Endowment Fund. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused and a committee was appointed to organize teams to canvass Northern Ohio for funds to help Technology meet its part of the goal of \$4,000,000.00.

The men on this committee are Franklin B. Richards, Max Hellman, F. A. Smythe, Frederick Metcalf, George E. Merryweather, C. E. Stamp, Harry E. Weeks, Robert B. Wallace, and Beiger V. Zamore.—B. V. ZAMORE, Secretary, 702 to 5-1900 Euclid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

DULUTH—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF LAKE SUPERIOR, DULUTH, MINN.—Nearly all members of this Association were employed in work essential to war industry and consequently did not serve in the ranks. They are all still busy at this work and grinding out all that they can. One member of the Association, Mr. Carroll Steele, was offered a position as inspector in the ordnance branch of the service but declined on the grounds that he thought this position could be better filled by an older and married man. He enlisted in the engineers' branch of the service and got across too late to see duty in the front line. He says that his principal occupation was cleaning up the small French towns and rest billets. Immediately after being discharged from the service he married and has settled down in Duluth.

Our secretary, Mr. Floyd M. Fuller, left us to take up work in the Ordnance Department and we understand that he is still busy with this work.

Mr. Samuel B. Sheldon, who is connected with the Minnesota Steel Co., was able to keep his plant in operation and is not having any trouble with labor strikes.

From now on I will keep my ears open and pick up points of interest pertaining to Tech men in this vicinity. Our Association has not met since this country entered the war but we are in hopes of having a meeting in the near future.—CHARLES D. BREWER, 1506 Alworth Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

DAYTON—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF DAYTON.—We are continuing to hold our weekly luncheons on Tuesdays at the Engineers' Club of our city. During the summer months our attendance dropped off considerably but has been picking up so that we are having good attendance.

On Saturday, September 28, we held a special luncheon at the Engineers' Club and spent the afternoon in visiting the work of the Miami Conservancy District. Our president, Mr. Charles H. Paul, is quite prominent in this work, holding the

position of assistant chief engineer. On our way back to the city we looked over the new city workhouse and farm under the guidance of Jim Barlow, our city manager. The affair was indeed a very enjoyable one.

The boys are all looking forward to a visit from Dr. Maclaurin. We hope to have a very good turnout for this affair.

We expect to combine with the Cincinnati organization and take a trip to Richmond, Ind., within the next few weeks. This trip is being looked forward to by most of the men, it being made by automobile from Dayton. We will be very glad to keep you posted on further activities.—W. H. KIEFABER, Secretary and Treasurer, 601 East Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

**MINNEAPOLIS—TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.**—The local section of the Alumni Association held a meeting of a social nature at the Lafayette Country Club on July 26.

Wives of members were invited and there was an attendance of about thirty.

No business was transacted but it was felt that the bond of friendship which associates of the Alumni in this section enjoy was extended to the Alumni's families, and the occasion was enjoyed by all present.

Among those who attended the function were: Gerald H. Beard and wife, T. A. Foque, wife and daughter, Harvey M. Hickok and wife, Mark G. Magnuson and wife, E. M. Newlin, Jesse W. Shuman, H. E. Young and wife, Clarence J. Brown and wife, Ralph Hamlin and wife, Harry W. Jones and wife, Arthur R. Nichols and wife, Willis R. Salisbury and wife, John A. Willard, Ralph Randall.

Mr. and Mrs. Waterfall of Bombay, India, were also present—Mr. Waterfall being an alumnus of "Tech" and on his way to Boston, returning from India.—H. E. YOUNG, Secretary, 15 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**NIAGARA FALLS TECHNOLOGY CLUB.**—The second annual outing of the Technology Club of Niagara Falls was held Saturday, September 13. Buckhorn Island was again the chosen place and it met every need.

At promptly three o'clock, the peanut race was started and it furnished several "dark horses." P. E. Blood, '97, says it never pays to bet on the favorite.

In spite of the fact that O. Hutchins, '11, bet that the "kiddie kar" race would never finish, there were some thrilling heats. The track was set on the hotel veranda and J. H. Critchett, '09, nearly won.

H. V. Atwell, '18, and E. H. Mangan, '13, were captains in the ball game. The feature of the game was the fielding of R. E. Hyde, '12, who played right, center and left field simultaneously.

The score finally showed the most runs scored by Atwell's men with opponents a close second.

E. T. Pollard, '02, and J. H. Critchett were first and second chefs respectively. Let me tell you they can make some fish chowder. Next came beans, brown bread, dill pickles and coffee and — oh, yes—we almost forgot the pie a la mode.

Visitors furnished the after dinner amusement. The return trip in the launch was much enjoyed and we all voted thanks to the weather man who had furnished such a perfect day.

Among those present were J. M. Avery, '18, P. E. Blood, '97, J. H. Critchett, '09, N. Duffett, '11, W. M. Flanders, '13, R. E. Gegenheimer, '10, A. T. Hinckley, '08, Paul Hooker, '02, Otis Hutchins, '11, R. E. Hyde, '12, E. H. Mangan, '13, H. L. Noyes, '90, E. T. Pollard, '02, C. L. Smith, '15.

We are glad to have I. W. Wilson, '11, back with us. He is with the Aluminum Company.—N. Duffett, Secretary, care of Union Carbide Co.

NEW BEDFORD—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF NEW BEDFORD.—The annual clambake of the New Bedford Technology Club was held at George Nye's bungalow at Allen's Pond on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 1. It was some bake, including the sweetest clams ever fished from the briny. Ike Litchfield was there and "a good time was had by all."

After the bake, the Drys and Wets indulged in a rifle target shoot, in which the Wets won, showing that a steady hand goes with an occasional bracer.

On Thursday, October 23, the club held a smoker at which George C. Gibbs told of his experiences in Paris with the Tech Bureau.—CHARLES F. WING, JR., Secretary, 36 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

NEW HAVEN TECHNOLOGY CLUB.—President Arthur T. Hopkins, of the New Haven County Technology Club, has appointed the following "Service Committee" to assist him and the other officers of the Governing Board during the ensuing year:

Edgar Taft, chairman, Edwin Pugsley, George Nichols, Forest Purington, Howard Morrison, E. A. Teeson, Steward Boyd.

This committee will help in carrying out the plans for the coming year and render counsel and advice to the president. It is hoped that through the personal touch of this committee more Technology men can be reached and more Technology spirit and enthusiasm stimulated.

An interesting program of meetings has been arranged for the year and among them some house meetings. This latter idea is somewhat of a new one but promises to be a success. The first general meeting is scheduled for November 1 at the home of President Hopkins.

The club is glad to welcome the following new Technology men who have taken up their residence in New Haven or vicinity:

F. G. Babcock, Roy King, H. P. Shepard, Arthur B. Dewitt, Herbert F. Jermain, William H. Sage, Jr., and H. Gfroerer.—ROY L. PARSELL, Secretary, care of Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.

PITTSBURGH — PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Unfortunately, the local association in Pittsburgh has been practically "dead" since the beginning of the war, and is, at present, just in a process of revival. The first meeting in nearly two years will be a get-together smoker to be held Friday evening, October 24, at 8.00 o'clock, in the University Club.

The Endowment Fund Committee, however, has been active for nearly a month, and expects soon to report very favorable results of its efforts. Morris Knowles, '91, is chairman of the committee.—FRANCIS C. FOOTE, Secretary, Jones Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARIS—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PARIS.—On Friday evening, September 19, the Technology men in Paris held their first dinner since the closing of the Technology Union in July. There are but few of us left—very different from the times, a few months ago, when a steady file of Tech men climbed the stairs of the University Union to drink George Gibbs' coffee every afternoon, and a year ago when

officers were on their way between the Service of Supplies and the front, spending the evening sitting around exchanging hair-raising tales of recent midnight expeditions in No Man's Land and of mining under the enemies' trenches.

One sees few doughboys on the streets now, except where they are gathered around General Headquarters, the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the eternal Peace Commission. Most of the officers are regulars, with campaign ribbons on their chests, and many looking very meek with their new pre-war insignia. Yesterday I met a captain who, the last time I saw him, was a full colonel in command of a regiment.

The men who gathered at Prokopes last night were all civilians. The list is as follows:

C. J. Berry, '13, late 1st Lieutenant A. S., electrical engineer for a French company of electrical manufacturers. Thomas J. Duffield, '14, late Major, Sanitary Corps, member Tuberculosis Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation. Walter T. Spaulding, '10, lately in the Naval Aviation, representing Dwight P. Robinson & Company, Contracting Engineers. Juan J. Urquidi, '06, Secretary of the Mexican Legation, Paris. C. H. Mower, '88, consulting engineer, Paris. P. Heroult, '14, recently in the French army, and for three years a prisoner of war in Germany, at present a director of the Franco-American Manufacturers' Association. Harold P. Gray, '16, representing the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Paris. McC. Werlich, '15, representing the American Locomotive Sales Corporation. Edward Stuart, '10, late Major, Sanitary Corps, member Tuberculosis Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation.—EDWARD STUART, Secretary, 12 Rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris.

ROCHESTER—THE TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF ROCHESTER.—On September 11 a special dinner meeting was held at the Newport House on Irondequoit Bay for the purpose of considering two questions, i. e., ways and means of assisting in the raising of the three million dollar fund for the Institute before January 1, 1920, and also, the question of the most fitting form which a memorial to Tech men who lost their lives in service should take. Mr. Lovejoy had been appointed chairman of special committees on both of these questions. Assistants were named at this meeting to help in bringing the merits of Technology to the attention of wealthy local men and endeavor to secure their aid in the raising of the fund.

With regard to the memorial, it was agreed that some suitable form of monument designed by a commission of architects so as to be in keeping with the Institute, would be most appropriate.

A famous "Newport" chicken and fish dinner was served to about twenty members, who attacked it with a great deal of spirit and "pep." Several of the younger men who have been recently graduated from the Institute were with us for the first time. Their enthusiasm and "Tech" spirit were most contagious and contributed largely to the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. Moss crop, one of the undergraduates, addressed the Club in the interest of the book which is printed and distributed to students and to outside preparatory schools, entitled, "Concerning the Massachusetts Institute of Technology." Mr. Moss crop solicited advertising, as this is the means by which the expense of publishing the book is defrayed. The Club agreed to run a full page ad in this book calling attention to the Technology Club of Rochester and giving some data with regard to the Club.

On September 23 Dr. Maclaurin visited the Club in the interest of the fund which is being raised for the Institute. During the morning he was the guest of

Mr. Lovejoy. A luncheon was held at the University Club at which thirteen members were present, and at this time Dr. Maclaurin described the needs of the Institute very vividly and impressively and outlined the work which is to be done. After luncheon Dr. Maclaurin visited Kodak Park Works of Eastman Kodak Company.—VIRGIL M. PALMER, Secretary, Kodak Park Works, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

SYRACUSE—M. I. T. CLUB OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.—We haven't started our regular monthly meetings of the M. I. T. Club of Central New York, but we have a real live committee at work doing our share toward raising the four million dollar endowment. We will not be able to report final results for this issue, but hope to be right on deck next time.—J. S. BARNES, Secretary, 204 Harvard Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

URBANA—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.—The Technology Club of the University of Illinois held its first meeting on October 3 in joint session with the local alumni from Worcester Tech. Among the new men who were present was H. W. Waterfall, '11, just returned from Calcutta, India, where he has been located for the past eighteen months as designing engineer for the Angus Jute Company. On his return to this country he accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering here at the University, and he will be connected with the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory for the coming year. Dr. F. H. Newell, '84, the new president of the American Association of Engineers, has been very active in visiting many of the local engineering associations during the summer. He reports that engineers in general have finally begun to realize the vital importance of a national organization which will be able to establish in the public mind a proper regard for the value of engineering services.

Tech men in this locality are cordially invited to meet at the University Club, Urbana, the first Friday of each month, at noon.—A. C. WILLARD, Secretary, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

WASHINGTON—WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—The Washington Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was dormant during the summer, due to absence of three of the officers from the city and the sickness on the part of another. For this reason there are no special notes for the November number.

It is planned to get the Society moving this fall and to have several lively meetings.—E. J. CASSELMAN, Secretary, 3519 Lowell Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**METALLURGY OF LEAD.** By H. O. Hofman, E. M., Met. E., Ph. D., Professor of Metallurgy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; New York: McGraw-Hill Company; London: Hill Publishing Company.

With rapid progress in the industrial arts due to improved technology, text-books describing processes and methods grow obsolete and need constant revision. Then a time comes when excision and repairing no longer suffice and entire remodeling must be undertaken. Such an epoch has arrived in the history of Professor Hofman's work on the "Metallurgy of Lead and the Desilverization of Base Bullion," and this treatise replaces the wellknown manual. Only the chapters describing the methods of the reverberatory smelting of lead ores and the German cupellation process retain something of their original dress; the former because it presents the chemistry of the process in a simple manner, and the latter, as it enables cupellation to be studied more satisfactorily than in later forms. Excessive detail can easily obscure general principles, and the object of the author is not only to describe what has been effected, but to show the reason for the successive steps.

Only a comparatively small part of the book is devoted to the properties of lead, its alloys and compounds. Much chemical work has been effected of late on industrial lead alloys, and this section might have been enlarged with advantage. The subject of eutectic mixtures scarcely receives the attention it deserves, the author having apparently decided that it was undesirable that such topics should compete in interest with the main subject of lead smelting. The copious references and bibliography attached to each page and every chapter make amends, however, for any deficiency.

Professor Hofman devotes one-half of his book to descriptions of the process and the improvements that have been effected in the blast furnace as applied to lead smelting. If it is remembered that an ore containing more than four per cent of  $\text{SiO}_2$  must be treated by blast furnace smelting, and that all lead ores can be conveniently treated in the same way, the space devoted to this section will be understood. Moreover, as the argentiferous ores of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast contain much more than this amount of  $\text{SiO}_2$ , this method of smelting possesses more than usual attractions for the American reader. As a rule in the United States, all the ores received pass to the blast furnace charge, being variously apportioned to form suitable mixtures as regards lead content, to the collection of other metals in a matte, and to ensure that the final waste product carries no metal of value. The general process is not difficult to grasp, but the many modern modifications introduce an almost bewildering amount of details, into which the author enters with conscientious determination to exhaust the literature of the subject. Fortunately, the numerous and excellent illustrations are a great assistance in following the text.

The construction of blast furnaces, the method of operating, the treatment of the resulting products, are all comprehensively described. It is impossible to do justice in a notice to the industry that has summarized and digested a large literature, or to the skill with which the main features are presented.

A final chapter is added on the dangers and risks of lead poisoning, pointing out the remedies and precautions that should be adopted.—CONDENSED FROM "ENGINEERING," ENGLAND.

THE COST OF FOOD: A STUDY IN DIETARIES. by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, late Instructor in Sanitary Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (London: Chapman & Hall).

A third and revised edition of this book is offered in order to continue the usefulness of the author's original work, now revised to harmonize, as far as possible, with present-day ideas and costs by John F. Norton, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry of Sanitation at the above named Institute. The book, therefore, remains as practical as when it first appeared, and though written for an American public, holds good equally for English housewives who are interested in obtaining for themselves and their families the best that they can afford, and for nurses and cooks in English hospitals who are concerned with the scientific and economical side of the food question. Each chapter has its value, whether the subject be food for the sick person, for infants and young children, for middle life or old age. The object of the book is not so much to give information as to stimulate research. Nevertheless, it contains some valuable and scientific little tables on the nutritive and economic values of foods (p. 99), the dietary views of men, women and children, and a choice of recommended menus.

#### ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY OF THE TELEPHONE RECEIVER.

A comprehensive paper, by Dr. A. E. Kennelly and Mr. H. Nukiyama on the above subject has been read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers during March last, and is now issued as a booklet by the Research Division of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The paper is mainly mathematical, and does not lend itself to abstraction, but it introduces some interesting modifications in the theory developed by the authors and others during recent years, taking into account the magnetomotive force produced by the vibration of the diaphragm in the permanent magnetic field. The motional power is derived partly from the testing alternating current and partly from changes in power expended in the magnetic circuit. The motional impedance circle, derived by the authors to explain the phenomena in the telephone receiver, may therefore also be regarded as a power circle, with components along three different axes of reference.

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## ERRATUM

On page 474 mention is made of an appropriation of \$1,000,000 which Technology is to receive from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for two years more. These figures should read \$100,000. This erratum should inspire the endowment fund workers to greater efforts.

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1868

ROBERT HALLOWELL RICHARDS, 32 Eliot Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

Eben S. Stevens, in the early spring, fell and fractured his hip. From this, he has now recovered sufficiently to be able to attend meetings and to travel by railroad, in fact, he must be well over the effects of the accident.

Whitney Conant has had a shock, which has necessitated his withdrawal for the time, from business. He is slowly, but we believe steadily, recovering at a resort in New Jersey.

The secretary has been on several professional trips to neighboring states, on one of these he had the pleasure of saving what appeared to be, by a brief test, values to the extent of \$450,000 per year.

The secretary and his wife have been gardening and have grown potatoes enough to supply the family for the year, besides other summer vegetables. The immediate cause for these seems to have passed with the signing of the armistice, but the momentum acquired during the war has not yet spent itself, and the summer vegetables grown in one's own garden are just as sweet as ever.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1869

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

George T. Tilden, long a prominent architect in Boston, died on Thursday in Milton, where he had lived for the past forty-three years. He had been ill for about two months. He was born in Concord, N. H., on March 19, 1845, the son of Rev. William Philips Tilden, a Unitarian clergyman, and Mary Jacobs (Foster) Tilden, of Boston, both of whom were natives of Scituate.

As a boy, George Tilden lived in Walpole and in Fitchburg, where his father held pastorates, and he later attended Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and attended some of the earliest lectures given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then studied architecture in Boston offices, continuing these studies during about two years' residence in Paris, 1869 and 1870. There he studied under Emile Vaudremer.

On returning to this country Mr. Tilden began practice in Boston in 1872, and from 1880 until the death of Arthur Rotch, he was associated with him under the firm name of Rotch & Tilden. After Mr. Rotch's death, in 1895, Mr. Tilden continued in his profession alone, up to his retirement about three years ago. He designed and erected many churches, libraries and school buildings, as well as private residences in various places in New England and in Washington, D. C., Charleston, S. C., and elsewhere.

He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, of the Boston Society of Architects, and a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, as he

was of the American Unitarian Association. He was interested in the work of the First Parish in Milton and active in the town affairs there. He long was a member of the Royal Arcanum, from which he had retired. He served for a long time as a trustee of the Rotch Traveling Scholarship.

On October 5, 1871, Mr. Tilden was married to Miss Alice Olmstead Butler of Pittsburgh, Pa., daughter of Major John D. Butler, United States army. Mrs. Tilden survives her husband, who leaves also a son, Charles Joseph Tilden of Baltimore, prominent there in the civil engineering interests, as well as two daughters, Miss Alice Foster Tilden and Miss Edith Selina Tilden, both of whom live at the family home in Milton.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1870

CHARLES R. CROSS, Secretary, 100 Upland Road, Brookline, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Theodore Francis Tillinghast whose death on January 5 last was briefly referred to in the REVIEW for April was born at Taunton, Mass., February 15, 1848, the son of Pardon and Mary Jane (Burbank) Tillinghast. He entered the Institute in 1866, and pursued the course in Civil Engineering, holding a high rank in all the studies throughout.

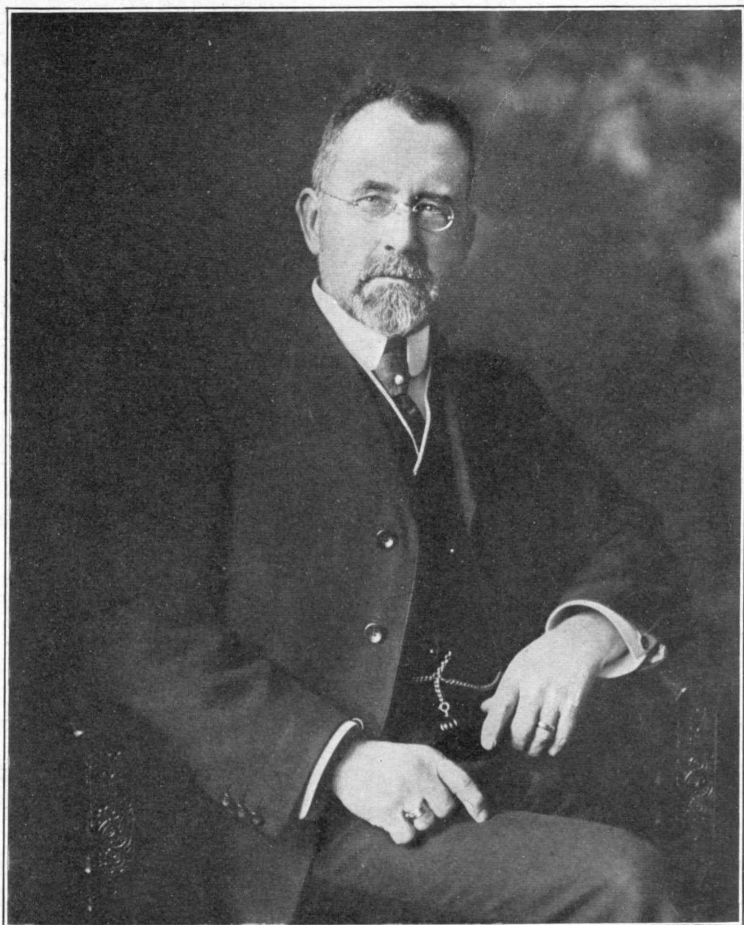
Upon his graduation he accepted a position as adjunct professor of Civil Engineering at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He remained there only until the close of the college year 1871-72, when he resigned his position, not being satisfied with the outlook, and returned to his earlier home, New Bedford. Here he spent the remainder of his life with the exception of a residence in Roxbury for a very few years, engaged in private business.

He married Miss Ada Hamilton Whitton October 12, 1882. No children were born to them. With his wife he made several journeys to Europe. During the last years of his life his health was seriously impaired.

As a student Tillinghast was one of the leading spirits of his class, and took a lively interest in all that concerned it. He was an officer of the original Class Association of 1870, and in the proceedings somewhat later, which led to the formation of the Alumni Association, he played an important part. He continued his interest in these through subsequent years, and was a life member of the Association. He lent his best efforts to the institution of the Technology Club of New Bedford: and was a powerful factor in its success.

His life was that of a good citizen, quiet and unostentatious, never seeking popular applause, but fulfilling faithfully all the duties that arose. He was an extensive reader of solid books, and a remarkably well informed man.

Though quiet and undemonstrative, he was yet very firm in his views, and capable of determined action when this was called for. A striking instance of this is related to me by his wife. He was an ardent patriot, a life-long Democrat, and unfailingly true to his convictions. But when the difficulties incident to the entry of this country into the Great War came to pass, he was no longer able to support the administration in its utterances. The autumn of 1918 found him seriously ill, and unable to leave his bed for more than a very short time. But when election day came, November 5, he rose by great exertion, was dressed, though with difficulty, and by a supreme physical effort went to the polls, where he voted the straight



ARTHUR C. FARLEY

Class of 1872

Republican ticket as his protest against the appeal of President Wilson for the election of a Democratic Congress. The labor exhausted him completely. "He came home," his wife writes, "looking like death, but with a light of satisfaction in his eyes, and went to his bed never to dress or come downstairs again." He died just two months later to a day.

All the classmates and other companions of Theodore Tillinghast have the pleasantest and most cheerful recollections of him. He was very able, earnest, energetic, diligent, and moreover had a quiet, gentle humor which made association with him extremely agreeable, and which continued through his life. Those of us who remain will not forget the friendship of early days.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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### 1872

C. FRANK ALLEN, Secretary, 88 Montview Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

#### Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Too much of the secretary's time has been spent in the last few years in recording the deaths of classmates. Now he is especially sad at the loss of Arthur Farley, who died suddenly at his home in Auburndale, early on Friday morning, June 27.

Arthur Christopher Farley was born March 13, 1851, the eldest son of Noah Webster Farley and Permelia Hammond Thayer. He entered the Institute in 1868, with the Class of '72, having prepared at Chauncy Hall School. He was a fine scholar, earnest and thorough in his work. The secretary has a vivid remembrance of his good work in military drill, also, where he was among the half dozen reserved for final judgment in the individual prize drill.

Trouble with his eyes led to his withdrawing from Technology after a year and a half of work. He must have entered, at once, the employ of the wholesale dry goods firm of Farley, Amsden and Company, of which his father was senior partner. The firm's name was changed in 1872 to Farley, Harvey and Company, as at present. Arthur Farley became a member of the firm in 1880, and was its senior member at the time of his death. He has always been a student, thorough in his ways, going to the root of things. Quite recently he stated to the secretary, that even his short stay at Technology had been a valuable training for him.

Farley, in temperament, was a positive, not a passive, force. He had his part in the business life of Boston. He was a member of the Boston Merchants' Association, of which he had been a director, and was for a long time its treasurer, succeeding his father in that office. He took an active part in the formation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and served upon important committees of that body. He was a director of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

As one of two delegates of the Merchants' Association he attended for several years, the Peace Conferences at Lake Mohonk. Like most good citizens he loved peace; in the outcome, he was not, however, a pacifist; his two sons were lieutenants in the United States army, and both overseas, and his wife and daughters did their share in women's activities during the war.

In politics he was not a strict party man; he was normally a Republican, but discriminating and occasionally an independent.

He was a deacon of the Congregational Church at Auburndale, and a member of the Congregational Club. He was interested in good works; he was easily persuaded to do committee work in raising the building fund for the Bunker Hill Boys'

Club; he was also interested in the Union Rescue Mission on Dover Street, and was one of the trustees of the Walker Missionary Home in Auburndale. He was also a Freemason.

Farley was a man well informed upon many subjects; he had traveled much, to Panama and South America, to Hawaii, and many times to Europe. He was a member of a number of clubs: the Boston City, Puddingstone, Twentieth Century, Economic, and Appalachian Clubs; he was also a member of the Bostonian Society. Golf was his favorite recreation, and he was a member of both the Brae-Burn Country Club and the Weston Golf Club.

Arthur Farley married in Boston, in 1882, Miss Helen Judd, daughter of Col. Charles Hastings Judd of Honolulu, Hawaii. He is survived by Mrs. Farley and four children; Mrs. William T. Massey of Winchester, Va., Mrs. Stephen E. Wright of Auburndale, Charles Judd Farley, who has just returned from service on the other side, and has entered the employ of Farley, Harvey and Company; and Arthur Francis Farley, now a student at Yale, after service in the army. A brother, William T. Farley, is still a member of the firm of Farley, Harvey and Company, and another brother and a married sister are still living.

It has been the secretary's good fortune to frequently meet Farley at lunch at the round table at the Boston City Club, and to grow fond of him. Up to the time of his death he seemed unusually well preserved, active and alert. He would more readily have been taken for a man of fifty than of nearly seventy. To the secretary he has seemed one of the most obviously straightforward men he has ever known and lovable withal.

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1873

SAMUEL EVERETT TINKHAM, Secretary, The Warren, Roxbury, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Several members of the class met on the steps of "Old Rogers" on Saturday morning, October 4, 1919, at 9 o'clock, it being the 50th Anniversary of their first day's attendance at the Institute.

William Dale Harris died at Ottawa, September 28, 1919. A local paper states that he was born in England, and was a former president of the Montreal Terminal Railway. His construction works included parts of the International Railway, the Nova Scotia Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railways and branches.

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1875

EDWARD A. W. HAMMATT, Secretary, South Orleans, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

H. E. STOWE

Word was received in Hudson, Tuesday morning, July 22, 1919, of the death in Nova Scotia of Horace E. Stowe, son of the late E. M. Stowe, and for many

years a prominent citizen of Hudson. Mr. Stowe left Hudson some eighteen years ago. For a number of years he had lived in Washington during the winter and maintained a summer home at Sandwich. The body was brought to Hudson for burial.

Horace E. Stowe was born in a house at the corner of Grove and Cherry Streets, August 29, 1854, being the second of six children, only two of whom lived through infancy. He was son of Edmund M. and Henrietta G. (Whitcomb) Stowe.

He attended the Hudson public schools until about 1870. That year he attended Allen School at Newton. The following year he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a special course, being with the class during '71-'72, leaving in 1873. After completing it he entered the shoe business, and from 1875 to 1880 was superintendent of the factory of Stowe, Bills & Whitney. In the latter year he was admitted to the firm, in which he became a director and treasurer.

May 3, 1876, he was married to Miss Jessie B. Bryant of Hudson. The union resulted in two children, Barbara and Vira, both now married.

Mr. Stowe was clerk of the Hudson Unitarian Society twenty-two years, clerk of the Hudson Savings Bank several years, member of board of trustees twenty years, and member of the board of investment ten years. He was trustee of the public library and served on various town committees, and had acted as town moderator.

He was instrumental in the organization of the famous Houghton Engine Company No. 2, and was assistant foreman under Henry F. Hurlburt. Later he had a hand in organizing Relief Hook and Ladder Company, and which he served as clerk. He was a member of the board of fire engineers in the 70's, and H. E. Stowe Hose Company was named after him.

He was an advanced Mason. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, both married; and a brother, Arthur N. Stowe, Hudson.

The funeral was from the home of his brother, Arthur N. Stowe, Forest Avenue, with service in the Unitarian Church, at 2.30, conducted by Rev. John Baltzly of Hudson, Rev. John Mills Wilson of Lexington, and Rev. Mr. Stocking of Washington, all former pastors of the deceased. The Lotus Male Quartet sang.

The interment was in Forestvale Cemetery. The bearers were Frank Taylor, George P. Keith, Caleb L. Brigham, Fred S. Rowell, Capt. Fred B. Dawes and Ralph E. Joslin.

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1876

JOHN R. FREEMAN, Secretary, 815 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Mr. John R. Freeman, secretary of the class of '76, is now in China as consulting engineer for the Chinese government in regard to the rebuilding of the Grand Canal, therefore was unable to send any information relative to his class for publication in the November REVIEW.

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1877

R. A. HALE, Secretary, Essex Company, Lawrence, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

## ARCHITECT BEAL DIES IN HANOVER

KNOWN ALL OVER STATE AS DESIGNER OF COUNTY BUILDINGS

Died July 7, 1919

J. William Beal, a prominent architect with an office on Summer Street, Boston, dropped dead at his home here shortly after four o'clock this afternoon. Heart disease, from which he had been ailing for a considerable period, was the cause of his death. He had been in his usual health up to within a few minutes of the time he was stricken and was in conversation over the telephone.

He was born on May 19, 1855, in South Scituate, now Norwell, son of John and Lucy A. (Barker) Beal. He was educated in the schools of the village and later at Hanover Academy, later studying at various technical schools at Boston and other places.

He was perhaps best known as the architect of county buildings throughout the state, those at Brockton, at the Plymouth county seat, and other places, as well as many large business blocks in various cities of the state, bearing testimony to his ability. His last great work was the designing of the new tuberculosis hospital for Plymouth county, situated at South Hanson, just completed and dedicated, and he made his last public appearance at this dedication, when he turned over the keys of the new institution to the county commissioners.

He was married on June 2, 1884, to Mary W. Howes, daughter of the late Dr. Woodridge Howes of Hanover, and she, with five children, survives. The children are Olive M., John W., Horatio W., Robert W., and Gerald F. Beal. He was a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Hanover, and was prominent in town affairs, having been a member of many important town committees and at one time a candidate for representative from the district.

The funeral is to be held on Thursday afternoon at St. Andrew's Church, and burial will follow at Church Hill Cemetery, Norwell.

Mr. Beal entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1873, and graduated with the class of 1877. While at the Institute he impressed the professors and his fellow classmates with his ability of his work in the various problems that were presented, and his genial personality and good nature always made the tasks seem much easier. His practical experience as a builder before going to the Institute was of great value in the practical designs in his architectural work.

After graduation he worked with R. M. Hunt, architect in New York, and later went into the office of McKim, Mead & White, architects in the same city. In 1882 he took an extended European tour for the purpose of studying architecture on the continent. On his return he opened an office on Summer Street, Boston, where he was still practising his profession at the time of his death. Three of the sons were associated with him in business and relieved him of many of the details.

He had been in poor health for several years past and had not attended the class meetings with regularity. All of the admirable work that he has completed in the past will remain as a lasting monument and his influence in the high ideals which he set will long be felt in the community in which he lived.—BOSTON HERALD.

The secretary made a friendly call on George W. Kittredge, '77, chief engineer New York Central, a month ago and was much interested in his collection of carrier



J. WILLIAMS BEAL, '77

pigeons in which he is interested as a pastime. He has developed some fine flyers and during the war furnished the United States government with sixty flyers for use in France. The first message at the beginning of the war brought from the front line trenches to General Pershing was conveyed by one of Kittredge's pigeons. He holds the record in the United States of the best flight for a distance of five hundred miles. The speed is from sixty to seventy miles per hour.

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1880

GEORGE HUNT BARTON, Secretary, 89 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

Nothing has been heard from any member of the class during the summer, except that occasionally a wave of the hand in greeting is received as Miller is passed on the street.

The secretary spent most of the summer in a trip to Alaska and the Lake Atlin region in northwest British Columbia, having a party of thirteen in his charge. Very comprehensive drives were taken in the park system of Chicago and around St. Paul and Minneapolis. Warren Upham, formerly of the New Hampshire State Geological Survey, later of the United States Geological Survey, and at present archeologist, State Museum of Minnesota, joined the party for the latter drive and gave us the benefit of his knowledge of the geology and archeology of that region. A stay of one day at Banff and two days each at Lake Louise and Glacier gave the party a chance to see and examine much of the geology of those regions and to enjoy the magnificent scenery for which the Canadian Rockies are famous. Hasty trips were made on shore at Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Ketchikan, and Juneau. The steamer backed up to within a few hundred feet of the front of the Taku Glacier, where for about an hour we were able to watch the downfall of great masses of the ice-front and the formation of icebergs. One day was spent at Skagway and in an inspection of the region. The White Pass, once very famous for the difficulties encountered in crossing it, was passed with ease in a parlor observation car. Five days were spent at Atlin where a fine hotel stands on the shore of Lake Atlin. Here the party visited the hot springs, the soda spring, and inspected the placer mining at Discovery and the quartz mining at Pine Creek. The immense size and the great number of lakes in this part of British Columbia and the adjoining part of Yukon Territory in which the party spent one day was a great surprise to us. One afternoon was spent in a steamer ride around a small portion of Lake Atlin in which we not only had a fine view of the rugged mountains of the region but we also had a very extended view of the great Llewellyn Glacier which rises from the same snow-field as does the Taku Glacier which we had seen from the other side of the mountains. While at Atlin we had the benefit of the knowledge of the geology of the region acquired by the local photographer who had made special studies of both geological structure and of the glaciers. He accompanied us on some of our trips and furnished the party with large numbers of excellent views of both geological and glacial features. We also obtained much information from the mining recorder of the province who furnished us with several reports upon the vicinity.

On the return trip we took hasty trips around Victoria, Seattle, and Tacoma and from the latter place visited Mount Rainier, where we spent three nights, having an opportunity to inspect two of the glaciers and to see much of the geology. At Port-

land we took a ride over the famous Columbia River highway which gave us an exceptional opportunity to inspect the great lava flows through which the Columbia River cuts its way, and later on the way to Pocatello we saw something of the immense lava plains of the Snake River valley.

Five days were spent in the Yellowstone Park among the hot springs and geysers and in a visit to the canyon of the Yellowstone River. One day was spent at Salt Lake City in a ride around that region. Then we passed through the Grand Canyon of the Gunnison and the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas and from Colorado Springs, where we spent two days, in two rides we visited the Garden of the Gods, the Cave of the Winds, South Cheyenne Canyon, and ascended to the top of Pike's Peak. These two rides gave a good opportunity to see very much of the geology of the region. At Denver we rode over the Lookout Mountain Drive which gave an extended view of the mountains.

Finally, we spent one day at Niagara Falls, where we were joined by Father M. J. Ahern, a former Institute student, now President of Canisius College at Buffalo, N. Y. He, with a friend, accompanied us on the Grand Gorge ride in which he pointed out the principal geological features. Then he furnished automobiles for the party and took us to and through the great power plant and the large shredded wheat manufactory, then to Goat Island and the Three Sisters, giving a general account of the geology all the way. Then he took us over a twenty-six mile drive to Buffalo where he entertained the party at a very fine dinner, after which he showed us over his various laboratories and lecture rooms in the college and lastly took us to the railway station and saw us on our way to Boston.

This trip of a little over seven weeks in length, though a hasty one for the amount of country covered, was on the whole a very successful one and the members of the party came back with a much greater appreciation of the beauty and grandeur, as well as the vast extent, of our country, while they had grasped the fundamental geological structure of the regions visited.

N. B.—The secretary would here make a special request of any former member of the class of '80 who reads the REVIEW to send him some data concerning his present life and activities.

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1882

WALTER B. SNOW, Secretary, 136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

The war record of John P. Wood covers several months in command of a Cavalry Regiment; a brief period in command of a regiment of Engineers; and finally as Colonel (Cavalry, Engineers, Quartermasters' Corps). Wood's home address is still Wayne, Pa., 234 Walnut Avenue.

The war records of other members of the class do not appear to be numerous. Recent letters on the subject have been received from Ely, Hall, John H. Ross, Strickland, A. W. Walker and Miss Ames.

Munroe is just now looking forward with hope to a Congressional appropriation of \$20,000,000 for carrying on the work of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, of which he is vice-chairman.

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1883

HARVEY STUART CHASE, Secretary, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

No notes have been received from the secretary.

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1885

I. W. LITCHFIELD, Secretary, Newtonville, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Sayin' we forget it! Sayin' we make believe nothing has happened and that there really is a Santa Claus!

Here comes Charley Allen. "Ahoy!" says he. "Ahoy!" says I, and he handed me this:

I was glad to get your note, and here is my little story.

As you know I was on the staff of the Massachusetts Board of Education when we went into the war. On the following October I was asked by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to help in organizing and operating a plan for training men for shipyard trades to meet the great shortage of skilled men. Being an old guy who could do nothing else, this seemed to me to be my "bit," and so I went into it and staid on the job until the armistice was signed. I served as Assistant Superintendent of Training and as Superintendent of Instructor Training.

In the first capacity I looked out for the efficiency of the training in the yards. In the second capacity I developed and carried out the training of shipyard mechanics to act as instructors of their different trades. When the armistice was signed we had trained about fourteen hundred instructors and they had trained about thirty-five thousand men, which helped some.

This was my war job and I am mighty glad that I had a chance to help out.

After the armistice was signed my job was done so I resigned from the Emergency Fleet Corporation and from the Massachusetts work (I had been on leave from the Board), and am now on the staff of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. For at least the immediate future my headquarters will be in Washington.

I am sorry in many ways to leave Boston but that is the way things go in this life. I am doing a lot of interesting work partly in connection with the re-education of wounded men and partly in trade training.

I was in Wilmington last fall and had a fine talk with McRae. He is the only '85 man that I hit in my travels.

I shall hope some time to get up to a class dinner again. Remember me to any of the boys that you see. I have heard that nearly all of them got a chance to get into some form of war work and went in — Good for '85.

Charles was particularly qualified for the important work that he took up, and it is a peculiar coincidence that later on when some reorganizations were made in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, he found himself working in co-operation with Dean Louis E. Reber, '85, of the University of Wisconsin, who had general charge of the educational work. Reber came to Washington to become connected with the United States Public Reserve, Department of Labor, afterwards taking up the educational and training work of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Tom Fry was also good enough to send in a note which gives but a little idea of his public activities:

As to news — my two sons were in the army. The oldest has just returned from France with two service stripes and two wound stripes — wounds, fortunately, not

serious. The youngest was in the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Student Army Training Corps, and obtained a commission at Camp Lee too late to go over.

Through no fault of mine I was sent to the Legislature again this year and was so fortunate as to be appointed chairman of the Committee on Education, and therefore helped to pass the new Educational Bill — best thing of its kind. Then the Governor appointed me a member of the State Board of Education under the new law; you may call it reward or punishment, but I'm in for four years.

I was local fuel administrator 1917-18 and 1918-19 and of course did more or less in other war work — draft board advisory member — Liberty Loans, etc. — like everybody else who had patriotism and sense of duty.

P.S. I am a grandfather.

Listen to that exultant burst just as he closed the door! A grandfather forsooth — who isn't? It is a class of grandfathers! True there are a few who stand afar off, like the Pharisee, and thank God they are not as other men are — in the grandfather class — but it's just a bluff. "How about it, Arty?" and I quickly hung up the telephone.

Homer had a mighty interesting experience, and was one of the very few members of the class who went across:

Your letter of inquiry came to Providence while I was on the way back from the other side, so I have not had opportunity for an earlier reply. Yes, I have had interesting experiences during the past year and am glad that I was able to help a bit even though not assigned to front line work.

Leaving home the latter part of June, the delays of six weeks in New York, ten days in London and eighteen days in Paris prevented arrival in the field until the eighteenth of September.

To an architect this period of waiting was not lost time, as it gave opportunity for renewing acquaintance with buildings that were old friends and also for finding many new friends among both men and buildings. In Paris I had also the experience of going through the last air attack, which, while it lasted, was quite exciting.

Though I had expected to do work in the Young Men's Christian Association with the American troops, I was assigned to the Foyer du Soldat in the French army and became the American director of the foyer at Le Mesnil sur Oger, a little town of eight hundred inhabitants, some sixteen kilometers south of Epernay and directly south of Reims. At Le Mesnil we had a good foyer of two barracks and were able to help comfort and entertain large numbers of poilus and officers, who were either en repos or were moving along just back of the front line forces. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, the fine chasseurs d'Alpine, the picturesque Marocains, in fact, all sections of the French army were represented in this procession.

Foyer headquarters at that time were at Epernay, to which partially destroyed town I journeyed many times by cart, train or bicycle, to hunt for supplies for our canteen.

We ran quite a store at Le Mesnil and tried to keep on hand the little things that the soldiers liked to purchase.

We had a good library, piano, violin, phonograph and some card games, so, with the large amount of letter paper handed out each day, we were able to provide quite a variety of entertainment of the quiet sort. A fine old poilu, Fournier, one of the territorials, was permanently attached to the foyer and was responsible for the hot coffee and chocolate that were consumed in great quantities.

The arrival of a regiment was always a stirring and picturesque occasion, colors flying, band playing and armed men filling the narrow streets until quarters were found. Our French director would at once request a detail of four men to assist at the foyer. Without exception these men helped us in faithful fashion. I made many friends among them.

After the armistice was signed our supplies were obtained with constantly increasing difficulty. In fact many times the poilus had to go without tobacco and cigarettes.

The civiles of the town were always short of food and ordinary supplies. So, as I had to live as they lived, I passed through a long period of slow starvation that made me a fit subject for the attack of influenza that struck me in December.

Until the Huns were driven away from Reims, about October 5, we could hear the constant noise of the guns and at night could see the flashes. Fortunately the

enemy avions that flew overhead did not drop bombs on us as they did on Chalons and Avise not far away.

One of the best experiences I had was a flight in a French bombing plane, a big Farman 8, from the hangars at Villeneuve over the old Hindenberg lines to Reims. We saw miles of trenches and circled down to about four hundred metres over Reims cathedral, which gave a fine view of the ruins. Flying is certainly a royal sport. I surely enjoyed every minute of the trip.

Late in December our foyer was closed, as all the French troops had moved on with the general advance, and our outfit was no longer needed. I therefore crawled back to Paris to seek medical advice and to recuperate. In January I transferred to the Educational Commission of the American Expeditionary Forces, and spent a month and a half at Paris, in charge of the personnel of the Fine Arts section.

Can tell you it seemed mighty good to be with the Americans again, for being the only American is a bit lonesome at times.

Saw Gibbs and other Tech men many times at the University Union, and had two good visits with Charlie Eaton just before he left for the States.

February 18 a party of us traveled to Beaune, where the new big university for the American Expeditionary Forces was to be organized. This trip might establish my claim for a wound chevron, for when something side-swiped the car the broken window glass cut a small piece off the top of one ear, with rather gory results.

At Beaune we were more than occupied day and night in the hustle to change over the large group of hospital buildings to the needs of the university. Problems had to be solved in a hurry before the men arrived, and all sorts of difficulties had to be overcome. It was a strenuous time. Gradually the buildings, the courses and the instructors got into working order and we settled down to do all we could for the men in the three months' period.

Our college of Fine Arts had a fine lot of officers and men who were more than ordinarily interested in picking up all they could in our departments of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture and Commercial Design. We had a constantly changing group of about three hundred, while the whole university varied from eight to twelve thousand students. Though we were not large in numbers the character of our work made us quite conspicuous, so that our exhibitions were visited by many army men and civilians. Had several chats with General Pershing during his two inspection trips.

In addition to the regular work at Beaune our excursions for Field Work gave us opportunity to see a portion of the good architecture of France. By truck or train we visited Dijon, Vezelay, the Loire Valley, Arles, Nimes, Autun, Bourges and Paris and made many valuable measured drawings and sketches. I understand that it is planned to exhibit these drawings in Washington at an early date.

As to my own particular work at Beaune University, my jobs as Associate Director, Head of the Department of Architecture, and Dean of the Faculty gave me quite enough to do, although others did the actual class instruction. When we were taken over into the army, in April, we had the whole Sam Brown belt and all the privileges, but not the rank, of officers, and remained members of the newly created Army Educational Corps until discharged.

Unfortunately an acute attack of bronchitis completely laid me out in May, so that I was in hospital during the last weeks of the term, then transferred by hospital train to Savenay and to Saint Nazaire and only discharged after reaching New York.

Am picking up strength rapidly now, thank you, and here in Providence am taking up again the architectural practice and other interests that for a time have been laid aside.

So many incidents and events have occurred during the past year that it is hard to select the items to write about. But I hope that you will find, as I did, that, in spots at least, the year in service was well worth while.

Alec McKim certainly had tough luck. The 1916 class notes record his strenuous preparation activities and just when they were to bear fruit he met with his accident:

I have the record toss. I was drilling and studying and lecturing to go abroad with our army, being president of New York State Engineer Reserves which was six hundred strong, when along comes an engine and throws me three hundred feet and my poor car one hundred and fifty feet. For two years I have used a crutch

and now I have dropped it and am ready for the front — the war is all over. Tough luck after General Wood assured me he would see that I was accepted in spite of my fifty-three summers.

Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Morss, was married October 15 to Gardiner Horsford Fiske of Boston. Miss Morss is a graduate of Radcliffe. Mr. Fiske was graduated at Harvard in 1914 and served with the 20th Aero Squadron overseas.

Ed Dewson writes that Frank Pickewell is not in good health and does not get away from his home in Englewood, N. J., very much.

Bob Richardson makes his headquarters at the Technology Club, New York, but is much of the time in the West looking after the interests of the Electric Bond and Share Company of New York.

Charlie Brown has been devoting considerable time to developing the manufacture and sale of a new slipper which he has designed, and which is working into popularity. It is called "Wooleather," and is now carried by the better shoe stores in the East.

Charlie Eaton was certainly a busy and very philanthropic bee during the war. We do not know how many good things he put over but every little while a new one comes to light. Director Gibbs of the Technology headquarters in Paris recently told of his substantial interest in the boys over there, and one of them said that perhaps the most appreciated piece of thoughtfulness were the mechanical lighters that Eaton provided for every Tech man abroad, when matches were very hard to get.

The secretary, and the class as well, is under obligations to Dick Pierce who has acted as secretary pro tem during the last two years, and particularly for the publication of The '85 Hustler this spring, with a complete class directory.

The class dinner, April 12, was one of the best of modern times. It was held at the Boston Athletic Club, and about twenty were present. Among them were Sid Williams, Nat Robertson, Ben Copeland and Charlie Richards. Frazer presided and in turn each man brought his autobiography up to date. The main business had to do with the 35th Reunion next year. A committee consisting of Pierce, Page, Brown and Litchfield has the matter in charge and it will be a whopper. It was also decided to have a "father and son" dinner this winter. This will be of the nature of an experience meeting, as many of the boys were in active service overseas. Charles Peirce, '86, was the guest of the evening. Charlie has a very strong feeling that there are a certain few Tech men who did not graduate who should be recognized with an honorary degree, because of their professional attainments in after life. The class unanimously agreed with him and it was suggested that the class start this movement among the alumni. It was also suggested that the class hold a dinner in New York this winter, a suggestion that had hearty support. Nat Robertson was elected president of the class.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1887

EDWARD GALBRAITH THOMAS, Secretary, 213 Floyd Street, Toledo, Ohio  
Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

It is not given to many to so thoroughly enjoy all phases of one's life as did Fred Todd. Work and play, business and leisure, were carried on with energy.

persistence and care, yet were alike viewed with a whimsical boyish zest, free from worry. He was a typical "good mixer," at ease in every environment, a fluent speaker with a remarkable ability for creating a vivid mental picture with his words. To us who knew him so well and whose acquaintance with his amiable, courteous and forceful character began so many years ago, the following "Memoriam" from the "General Electric Review" will strongly appeal:

Frederick Charles Todd, for many years connected with the General Electric Company, left a host of friends and warm admirers when he died on November 10, 1918, just one day before the armistice was signed.

During his long period of service with the Company the positions he occupied were many and varied. In November, 1888, he entered the Expert Course at Lynn and a year later he was an expert on "outside work." The year 1899 was one of rapid promotions for Mr. Todd; he successively became traveling inspector for the Railway Department, salesman for the Railway Department at the Home Office, and then was made manager of the Railway Department of the Northwestern Thomson-Houston Company at St. Paul.

In March, 1892, he was appointed assistant to the first vice-president and had his office in New York, and two years later, in 1894, he was made manager of the Middle Atlantic District and moved his office first to Washington and afterwards to Baltimore. He held this latter position for nineteen years and in 1913 he resigned as manager and was detailed to special duty.

Mr. Todd did not enjoy robust health and in 1916 he was invalided from duty for a year by the doctor's orders.

In 1917 he was in the saddle again, but this time he was serving his country, in the office of the Naval Intelligence, where, although we have no record, we know he did meritorious work. These activities took him as far afield as Canada and the Hawaiian Islands where he carried out valuable investigations for the Government.

The above cold record of facts tells that Mr. Todd led an active business life and that he held many positions of responsibility. What his friends love to talk about concerning the subject of our memoriam is, however, the man himself, as a lovable and faithful friend, as the charming and affable host, and as a companion never to be forgotten, and, above all, as an intense lover of nature.

Yes, Mr. Todd loved nature, revelled in it, and while he was a busy man, he strenuously refused to let business be the master of his destinies. He mastered his share of business, made a success of it, but, at the same time, he learned of "better things" through an intimate contact with nature herself. He loved flowers better than machines and congenial companionship, in his wonderful cabin home, better than dollars.

Mr. Olivier, in the BALTIMORE NEWS, while Mr. Todd was still alive, wrote a beautiful editorial tribute to him. We might write much about Mr. Todd, but will refrain as we cannot do better in friendship's name than just quote the concluding paragraph of Mr. Olivier's article, and then leave the memory of Mr. Todd in the safekeeping of his friends' happy recollections of those hours spent with him in the presence of nature.

Mr. Olivier said: "In the work-a-day world we are very prone to lose our sense of proportion, and it is men like "Fred" Todd who steady us when we are about to fall and help us keep our poise. They point out the glory of the hills and valleys, the romance and the joy of the great outdoors, the hollowness and dullness and oppressive stupidity of downtown. While just as keen and just as aggressive in business as any of us, down in their hearts they laugh at all the struggle and turmoil

and hot pursuit of unimaginative wealth. Dollars, after all, are such ugly things beside the first arbutus."

Todd was a native of New Brunswick. He was a student in the Mechanical Engineering Department, but left the Institute for the business world after three years. He was our third class president, belonged to the Society of '87, and to the Hammer and Tongs. Mrs. Todd survives him and, I believe, one daughter.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1889

WALTER H. KILHAM, Secretary, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

J. Parker B. Fiske is now President and General Manager of the Frigidaire Corporation, manufacturers of the best possible refrigerators, and also of the Sunny-home Electric Company, which manufactures domestic power and lighting plants. Both of these are divisions of the General Motors Corporation of Detroit.

The degree of Doctor of Science has been conferred on Zenas W. Bliss, Chairman of the Rhode Island State Tax Commission by the Rhode Island State College. In speaking of Dr. Bliss' achievements, President Edwards said:

Zenas Work Bliss — town council president, legislative leader, lieutenant-governor, chairman of the State Tax Commission, vice-president of the National Tax Association: wise and trusted public servant, learned and honored councillor in the science of economics and finance; to you it has been given scientifically to order the perplexing taxation system of your State, so as to produce adequate revenue without disaster, to enlist the support of your fellow citizens without favoritism, and to commend your methods to the study and emulation of other State governments throughout the nation. The State through us today honors one of her trusted sons.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1890

GEORGE L. GILMORE, Secretary, Lexington, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

"TO ALL PARTIES INTERESTED IN THE OPERATION OF VESSELS AND MOVEMENT OF CARGO:

Following the resignation of Mr. Herbert B. Ehrmann, the United States Shipping Board has appointed Mr. Darragh deLancey as Director of the Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division.

The work of the Division will be continued under Mr. deLancey's direction. May I ask for Mr. deLancey the same courtesy and co-operation which you have extended to his predecessors?

Yours very truly,

R. B. STEVENS, Vice Chairman."

George E. Hale, who has been chairman of the National Research Council for the past three years, has resigned his position and returned to California, where he has been made honorary chairman, as a reward for the great work that he has done. — Capt. C. H. Alden, who has been abroad for the past ten months in France,

arrived in this country August 19. — Herbert C. Tuttle's address is now, No. 559 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, New York. — John O. De Wolf, of the John O. De Wolf & Company, engineering and mill architects, has removed to No. 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

A card was received from deLancey in July, from Quebec. Darragh and his family were enjoying their first real vacation in two years, as he has been tied up in Washington since the war opened.

The address of Schuyler Hazard is now reported as, Room 11, Clark-Keating Building, Cumberland, Maryland. We have not heard directly from Schuyler, and so are not aware as yet whether this is a permanent residence, or a temporary business residence. — Elton D. Walker's address is now, 215 South Atherton Street, State College, Pa.

Lieut. John B. Blood, who has been senior lieutenant on the U. S. "Kwasind," has finally been demobilized and is now at his home at 248 High Street, Newburyport, Mass.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Frederick Worcester Swanton and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Covey, Saturday, August 23 at Brookline, Mass. Fred and Mrs. Swanton will be at home after November 1, at 1511 Irving Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will be glad to see any of the boys of the class at any time they are in Washington.

Through an error in the last issue of the REVIEW, Jake Noyes' name was omitted from the list of members of the class who attended the alumni dinner this year. It was surely an omission, as Jake was there in every sense of the word.

G. L. Gilmore returned on the "Rotterdam" from Europe, arriving in New York, July 22. He was a member of the European Cotton Commission, and the commission was most successful on its trip, and as a result about two hundred delegates from Europe will attend the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, from October 13 to 16.

While on the continent, the commission was most favored in opportunity to visit the battle front and devastated regions. In Belgium, they were given a two hundred mile ride over the front, by the Belgium government. Arriving in Lille, French cars were provided, and a further trip over their devastated regions followed. While in Paris, American cars were furnished, and a trip was taken over the Marne, out to Belleau Woods, Chateau-Thierry, and Soissons.

The commission divided its work after finishing its meetings in Paris, and your secretary with one of the other members, went to Switzerland and Italy, and returned to Paris, and were fortunate enough to be there on the day that the peace was signed, and had tickets to the Terrace at Versailles on that day, which made a most interesting trip.

While in Paris, your secretary had the pleasure of meeting our classmate, Billy Poland, who is the head of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and Northern France. Billy has been doing wonderful work for the past four years in Europe, but the commission is now rapidly closing up its duties, and we hope to see Billy back in the States before long, and trust that he will be with us at our thirtieth anniversary next June.

The following article appeared in the monthly proceedings of the "American Society of Civil Engineers":

#### HONORS FOR GEORGE ELLERY HALE

George Ellery Hale, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory and Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, who has been for the last ten years

a Correspondent of the Academie des Sciences, Institut de France, has received the unusual honor of election as Associe Etranger, taking the place of Adolph von Baeyer, declared vacant by the Academy. The Foreign Associates are limited to twelve, and the high distinction has been held by only two Americans — Simon Newcomb and Alexander Agassiz.

"The National Research Council," upon the presentation and acceptance of Dr. Hale's resignation as its Chairman, and the election of James R. Angell as his successor, created and bestowed in perpetuity upon Dr. Hale the title of Honorary Chairman, in recognition of his services to the National Research Council and to Science and Research by indefatigable efforts that have contributed so largely to the organization of science for the assistance of the Government during the war, and the augmentation of the resources of the United States through the newly intensive cultivation of research in the reconstruction and peace periods that follow.

Miss Elinor Nims, daughter of Norman G. Nims, graduated from Vassar College last June. We are wondering how many more of the daughters of the members of the class have already received their degrees.

You have probably heard of the latest proposition of the generous, but unknown, "Mr. Smith."

His latest offer is to make the Institute a gift of four million dollars, if we of the alumni will raise a like amount. This gift is contingent upon our raising three million dollars by December 31.

It is up to us all now to act as committees of one, to see what we can do for Technology. The part taken by Technology in the great war has brought more publicity to the Institute than to any other institution of the world. There were more than twenty-six hundred of our alumni in uniform, to say nothing of the thousands in other government work. From our own class there were seven in uniform, and others giving most all of their time. It is up to us now to give further service in the form of time and money, for the benefit of the future of the Institute.

You will receive notices of the plans, but meanwhile do not forget it; and any of your industrial friends of means, who have had occasion to use Tech men or the Institute, should be told of the needs of Tech. It is hoped that the alumni can raise six million dollars, and if so, Tech will be on Easy Street for the future, and we shall feel that we have all helped to do a grand, good work.

At the September Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the following notice appeared, relative to W. B. Poland. It is evident from this that we shall not have Billy back with us in the near future, but trust that he may return in time to be with us at our thirtieth anniversary reunion next June.

William B. Poland, Member, American Society of Civil Engineers, Director for Europe, Commission for Relief in Belgium, has been named as a member of the American Mission, headed by Major-General James G. Harbord, which is to investigate conditions in Armenia and Transcaucasia.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1891

HENRY A. FISKE, Secretary, 275 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Dave Ambrose's elder son has entered Annapolis Naval Academy. Dave is quite active in the Boston Civil Engineering Society.

Bert Kimball is back in private engineering work, and finds business is good, particularly in the pulp and chemical industries.

Charles W. Whitley has recently moved to New York City, and is now vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Co.

Charles Wetherbee writes from Bath, Maine, that he is still on the same old job building boats. During the war his company built and delivered eight destroyers, and they are completing three more. Some ninety other destroyers were built from their plans by other concerns.

Morrill Ryder was renominated, without opposition, as a candidate for membership in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

George Hooper is back in engineering work. While in the Ordnance Department, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

The secretary wrote Fred Moore of Hartford, and, as usual, he said that he had just returned from fishing, but, as unusual, said that he didn't get any fish.

**Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.**

### 1892

GEORGE H. INGRAM, Secretary, 2052 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio

C. H. CHASE, Assistant Secretary, Tufts College, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

Word has been received of the death of Miss Harriet Heywood, daughter of A. S. Heywood, '92, of Worcester, Mass., by automobile accident July 14 at Fisher's Island, opposite New London, Conn. Our brother Heywood has lost his wife and also a son in recent years and the sympathy of the class goes out to him.

Professor Charles F. Park of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was director of the technical training at the Junior Plattsburg, which opened July 1.

**Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.**

### 1893

FREDERICK HAROLD FAY, Secretary, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE B. GLIDDEN, Assistant Secretary, 551 Tremont Street, Boston.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

No report has been received from the secretary.

Orton Wheelock Albee, Course III, died in Marlboro, Mass., on August 4, bringing to a close a career of unusual interest.

Immediately after being graduated from the Institute in 1893, Mr. Albee went to the Midvale Steel Works at Philadelphia to work under the then Captain D. A. Lyle '84, inspector of ordnance, who was made a colonel later on. Mr. Albee spent several years in the ordnance department under Captain Lyle, and then, shortly before the Spanish war, went to Newark, N. J., as superintendent of the ordnance department of the firm of Benjamin Atha & Illingworth. During the Spanish War he had charge of ordnance and equipment of the auxiliary cruisers "Harvard" and "Yale." After the war he was for a time at Chester, Pa., in steel foundry work, then he went to Detroit, Mich., as associate of C. C. Bothfeld, '84. While he was in

Detroit the report was spread about that there was an enormous deposit of silver in Ontario,—before Cobalt had been established. With the first sign of fair weather in the spring, a party of four, including Mr. Albee and Mr. Bothfeld, went to Ontario on a construction train. He found a rich vein at Cobalt, and established a mine there, which he sold out after a year and a half, when Cobalt was at the height of its prominence. He returned to Detroit and carried on a practice as consulting engineer on steel structures until the United States entered the world war.

In July, 1917, he entered the Ordnance Department as a major. While he was consulting engineer in Detroit he had built up an engineering practice in Canada as well as in the United States, and had a wide acquaintance there. Consequently he was sent to Canada in charge of all United States munitions plants. The government had \$400,000,000 worth of contracts for munitions in Canada, and Major Albee had complete charge of all contracts. At the time of the armistice \$300,000,000 worth were still in force, and since these contracts had been placed in a foreign country, Major Albee, later being promoted to lieutenant-colonel, was made personal representative of the Secretary of War, and has been engaged in the adjustment of these unfinished contracts ever since. His work involved tremendous responsibility and he wore himself out until he had to take a rest at the end of June. He came east to Marlboro on sick leave to visit his sisters in the latter part of June. Some time ago he underwent a surgical operation, and while he survived about six days, his vitality was so low that he finally succumbed. His death came while he was still in the service, and he gave his life for his country just as truly as the soldier on the battlefield of France.

Mr. Albee was very active in the Technology Club of Detroit, was a past president of the Detroit Engineering Society, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Dorothy, and two sisters, Mrs. Sumner P. Willard and Mrs. Frederick W. Pratt. He comes from an old New England family, his father having served in the Civil War.

He was an intensely loyal man, popular with his associates, and the best type of American. His example was of immense value to his force. He had under his charge fifty officers, a hundred enlisted men, and twenty-six hundred civil force, inspectors, clerks, and stenographers. The responsibility that was his required extraordinary executive ability and tact, and his success was due to the force of his own example.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1894

S. C. PRESCOTT, Secretary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Cambridge, Mass.

**Every Man's Job—Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

Clafin has recently returned from a business trip to Europe in which he traversed a considerable portion of France and Germany. His views on present conditions would be most interesting at this time and an attempt will be made to get a letter from him for the next REVIEW. He is at present on a business trip in the West.

McKibben has taken up his work at Union College as professor and head of the department of civil engineering.

Thorndike's address has been changed to 15 Beacon Street, his firm (Fay, Spofford & Thorndike) having moved to that location during the early summer.

Major Isaac Weil has been discharged from the army and is now located at the Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh.

Gardner has won deserved recognition and is now in charge of the work in design in the department of architecture at the Institute.

Dukes is a professor at Purdue University. King is on the corporation committee of the Tech Endowment Fund in New York, working hard to secure the millions necessary to obtain Mr. Smith's promised contribution. Let all get together and help him. The class committee will "issue an appeal" shortly. Let no millionaire remain unforgotten, and incidentally give as well as get.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1895

WALLACE C. BRACKETT, Secretary, 105 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

An outing and dinner for the Class was scheduled for July 10, 1919, at the Wollaston Golf Club. A heavy storm prevented any golf, but the following men appeared at the dinner: Booth, Barrows, Winthrop Parker, Andy Fuller, Gus Clapp, Wengren, Rockwell, Schyler Clark, Roger Williams, Chase, Brackett, Hannah, Richards and Winkley. The meeting was held primarily to discuss necessary action and make preparation for '95's twenty-fifth anniversary next year.

In accordance with a vote of those present the president was authorized to appoint a committee to initiate and carry out reunion plans and particularly and immediately with respect to a Class Book.

The committee was appointed by the president and consisted of Rockwell, Fuller, Whorf, Hannah, Winthrop Parker, and Barrows with the president and secretary, ex-officio, with the understanding that the committee was to be enlarged later. At a meeting held at a later date, the committee voted to send out notification to the class concerning the reunion, which circular was mailed to all members for whom we had proper addresses on August 6, 1919.

As but very few copies of the announcement were returned to the secretary, it is assumed that each member received his copy. If such is not the case, the secretary would be pleased to know it and will be glad to forward a duplicate.

Briefly, the class intends to hold a week-end outing just before the general Massachusetts Institute of Technology reunion which will probably take place during the week beginning June 7, 1920, at some convenient location (not yet selected) at which we hope to have a large attendance. The class will also issue some sort of a Class Book which it is hoped will be ready for distribution at this time.

The appeal for funds for publishing the Class Book has met with a very generous response from a limited number of men. The response, however, has not been as general as it should be. The amount subscribed has not been as large as it must be, to make this book worthy of '95. More cash, either as subscriptions or contributions, is needed to warrant the right kind of a book. Out of a total mailing list of two hundred and sixty-eight, replies have been received from only sixty-one. Those having not yet sent in their cards are requested to send them in at once, so that the commit-

tee may know what to count on. This will also lessen the amount of work for the committee, which is large at best.

A meeting of all the '95 men in and around New York is scheduled for October 15, 1919, at which time full details as already worked out by the committee will be presented and additional members from the New York contingent will be added to the committee.

Within a short time, questionnaires will be sent to all members of the class asking for data to be used in the Class Book. We urge each member to fill out the card and RETURN at once. This is very important.

There are a number of names consisting of graduates in 1895 and also of others who were members of the class for a longer or shorter period, for which we have no addresses. These names are given below. Any information relative to their whereabouts should be sent immediately to the secretary.

The elaborate "Victory" pageant successfully produced at Fort Banks, Winthrop, for the benefit of the United States Army Relief Society on July 4, 1916, was written by H. C. Whorf, '95. It was estimated that 10,000 people saw this production, which it is said compared favorably in effect with "Caliban," presented several years ago at the Harvard Stadium.

John D. J. Moore, at the present time Conservation Commissioner for the State of New York, is and always has been a loyal supporter of the Irish cause. A recent issue of the "Literary Digest" shows a picture of Eamonn de Valera, the "President" of Ireland, with several American friends, among whom is John.

The death of Mrs. Helen L. Stork, wife of Stork, '95, a lieutenant in the navy, was noted in a recent issue of the Boston papers.

Haven, '95, who is associated with Crosby, '94, in the firm of Haven & Crosby, architects and engineers, in the Scollay Building, has made a specialty of candy factories. At the present time, he is engaged in the design and construction of several large plants of this sort in Boston, New York, Chicago, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Huxley writes that he has recently returned from a business trip which took him through France, England, and Spain, and that while in France he took a three-day motor trip into the battle region. Since his return, we understand that he has had an operation for appendicitis, but is now practically recovered.

A letter from Morey states that during his stay in Texas and while engaged in building ships for the Government, he had a visit from Major Ames who made an inspection for the Coast Artillery. Swift also made an appraisal, and Masters camouflaged his ships.

Howard writes that he is the chief engineer of the Union Switch and Signal Company, one of the Westinghouse Companies, and that he has been with this company since 1905. Their business is the design, manufacture, and installation of railroad signal apparatus and system.

Defren is now located with the Avery Chemical Company of Boston.

The secretary wishes to again call attention to the fact that in order to have plenty of '95 news in these columns, it is necessary for all to answer letters and forward data. To twelve letters sent out, only four answers were received.

Missing addresses in '95. Please send them in to your Class Secretary.

Louis M. Allison, Louis P. Andres, Miss May Banta, Francis N. Bardwell, Herbert E. Bishop, George L. Bixby, Charles N. Blanchard, Miss Mary Bradley, Captain De Nise Burkhalter, Harry C. Burnham, Robert M. Cannon, Omar H. Carrier, Litchfield Colton, Harry W. Cotton, William F. Craig, Eugene B. Crockett, Joseph W. Cushing, Miss Gertrude P. Davis, Stanton K. Davis, Edward M. Dexter, Judson

C. Dickerman, Albert G. Eastman, Gilbert J. Egan, Francis T. Estes, Robert D. Farquar, Fred L. Felton, Harold G. Fitts, Charles H. Foss, Phillip A. Fowler, Miss Harriet E. Freeman, Elwood S. Gatch, Ira B. Goodrich, Mrs. Robert Greenwood, Williston W. Greenwood, Frank E. Hall, Charles A. Hamden, John E. Hamlen, Miss Annis L. Hanchett, James J. Hawley, Peter E. Hellwege, Mrs. Thomas Hibbard, Paul F. Jacobson, Charles H. Johnson, Cyrus F. Johnson, Frank W. Kendall, Walter H. Kleinpell, Dorville Libby, Jr., Charles E. Lockwood, Andrew J. Logan, Miss Helen W. McElwain, James Madison, William F. Mahoney, Fred H. Marvin, Miss Mary C. Metcalf, Dennis W. Murphy, John F. Murphy, Arthur B. Newman, Wesley A. O'Leary, Harry O. Parker, William H. Parker, Robert F. Pauli, William B. Platt, Frederick W. Potter, Gaio G. da S. Prado, Plinio da S. Prado, Frank J. Pratt, George W. Priest, Lee M. Raney, W. S. Rhodes, John A. Roche, Adolph G. Roeth, Captain Harry J. Sheafe, Arthur B. Shepard, William B. Smith, Frank Snow, August C. Stock, George F. Sweetser, C. Chester Taft, Ellis C. Thayer, Frank A. Thornley, John H. Thurber, Ross True, Arthur P. Vandenberg, Karl Weatherbe, Luis G. Whitaker, Harold B. White, Louis G. Whittier, William H. Wills, Andrew N. Winslow, W. Connor Witherspoon, Philip H. Withington, Frederick C. Fitz.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1896

CHARLES E. LOCKE, Secretary, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Cambridge, Mass.

J. ARNOLD ROCKWELL, Assistant Secretary, 24 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

After a long silence, the secretary has heard from Lloyd Lamborn, who is editor of the "Chemical Age," 20 Vesey Street, New York City. This is a comparatively new journal devoted to the chemical industry and especially to its commercial side.

Incidentally, Lamborn is able to say a good word for Technology with the idea of promoting the financial drive. The issue of September 10 contained an editorial pointing out the needs for money at Technology and in the issue of September 25, Lamborn has given space to the article by John Ritchie, Jr., on the wonderful work that Technology has done for the chemical industry in the past.

While the war is over, it is nevertheless perhaps not too late to speak of the work done by A. L. Drum in connection with the housing problems associated with the various shipyard districts. He acted as transportation engineer of the Shipping Board and his work was apparently to deal with the problem of transporting the shipyard workers from their place of employment to their homes.

This work involved personal visits and traffic surveys at all the shipyards, including Savannah, Newport News, Baltimore, Sparrows Point, Camden and Gloucester, N. J., Newark Bay District, Staten Island Shipyards; Groton, Conn.; Newburg, N. Y., Port Jefferson, L. I., Fore River, Squantum, Portsmouth and Bath, Me. This made a total of twenty-eight shipyards, involving transportation service problems for more than two hundred thousand men and requiring at least five thousand carloads of workmen per day.

The secretary wishes to put in a plea that '96 men give prompt attention to the request from the War Records Committee for information regarding the civil and military activities which every Tech man had in connection with the war. These

form the basis of the book to be published to record the achievements of Technology men. Unless every man does his share, the book cannot possibly be a success. Perhaps a lot of the men are under the impression that because they did nothing startling they need not send a reply. The point to be emphasized is that a reply is desired from EVERY MAN no matter what he did, and even if he did nothing.

Dr. Rockwell got into harness immediately on his return from France. He had not planned a vacation, but did finally see his way clear to get away to Tennessee for a short trip in September. He is now back on his old job as medical adviser to Massachusetts Institute of Technology students which work he carries on, of course, in addition to his regular practice.

Henry Cummings, president of the Henry Cummings Contracting Company, in Boston, has had charge of large additions being built to some Massachusetts institutions. At the Pierce Farm, this work has gone along very successfully with the exception that labor troubles have held up the work somewhat. The men claim that the superintendent was objectionable. It came down to the question of whether Henry would retain a valuable superintendent or would have a strike and he chose to stick by his superintendent, which would seem only right and just.

Mail has been returned from H. J. Poppenhause, and the secretary will be very glad to get clues as to his whereabouts.

Lionel C. Robertson's new address is care of Tobey Furniture Co., 33 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank Guptill, having returned from France and having been demobilized, is now to be addressed at the Engineers' Club, Boston, Mass. He has found time to supply the sequel to his story of his trip to France and the following completes the narrative through to his demobilization:

The lay mind naturally assumes that going to war means going into the thick of it where shot and shell are flying about and where the chances are that one will be killed rather than return alive. With the public mind adopting this conclusion even before it was arrived at, it was quite conceivable that the enlisted personnel of our regiment, which had so recently been a part of the public and which almost "en toto" had had no military experience, should foster the same idea. Even the officers who only knew what was to transpire from day to day as they received their orders from the powers that be, had somewhat the same opinion.

We did not know then, as we know now, that every soldier who is merged into the grand army total has only six chances out of ten of ever reaching the firing line. I say ONLY six, perhaps this may seem enough to most, but nevertheless it is cutting the percentage to a very appreciable extent and means that for two million men under arms, eight hundred thousand of them will be employed in some other way than shooting or stabbing the enemy.

Small wonder then that the 34th Engineers, having become accustomed to entertaining the fighting idea and maintaining that state of mind wherein they could expect and meet the worst, had a tremendous let down when they found that they were to be stationed at Gievres, employed in depot and shop work and relieving the 24th Engineers who were to go forward with the First Army. Also for all the preconceived ideas of glories won on the battlefield, of going over the top, of throwing a bridge across some brook under a steady rain of Boche shells, of rounding up machine gun nest crews and bringing them into camp tied to a string and numerous other such little details. It was not to be.

As the days went by and the men became more to understand the kind of work they were doing and how it applied to the whole scheme of warfare, the feeling that they were out of it began to wear off. They heard of many other places and positions where troops were doing similar work. They began to fill priority orders for the fighting troops, for equipment, for material for defence construction and repair work and numerous emergency orders where the items called for were hastened forward by couriers in motor cars and trucks and they began to understand and realize how essential it was that their part in the great campaign should be carried forward in as expeditious and thorough a manner as possible. That no matter how brave the fight-

ing line was, without their co-operation in getting forward the requisites for maintaining the routine, all efforts would be in vain. And so they did their work and they did it well, and this work was called the Services of Supplies.

When a young man has been brought up in a temperance town and isn't much of a drinker anyway, he takes it quite as a matter of course, after being initiated into the "what you can do's" and "what you can't do's" of army life in the States, to find that the area within a five mile radius of the camp is dry and that he isn't supposed to drink anyway. Imagine then, the bewilderment of said young man on being transported to the neighborhood of a small town in France and finding on his first pass out of camp that he not only could buy all the wine he wanted to drink, but that probably no one would say anything to him if he got enough in which to take a bath—providing—that he returned to camp in a condition strictly becoming a soldier.

Alas, this provision was not always borne in mind in the earlier stages of becoming acquainted with French life, but the situation cleared of itself as time went on. "Vin blanc" and "vin rouge" undoubtedly take their places among the memories of the American sojourn in France and in years to come the mention of either will cause many a grey-haired man to grow reminiscent.

This war has given our younger citizens an opportunity which probably a larger majority would never have had otherwise and may never have again. I mean in giving them a chance to see something of foreign lands and customs and thereby gaining a broader viewpoint. Two years ago if some mountaineer from Kentucky had been asked how he would like to take a trip to the Riviera he might have replied: "Where mought that ere place be, stranger?"—and yet there they were!—the tall, lanky lad from the Kentucky hills, with a slight slouch in spite of his military training; the corn fed husky from the flats of Kansas; the slight built youth whom we knew from his drawl was from down Alabama way, and all the others, strolling with a nonchalant air along the esplanade in Nice, motoring to Monte Carlo, visiting the Casino and everywhere taking possession, in a matter of fact way, of one of the most wonderful playgrounds in the world and one that had been held sacred to the use of princes, dukes, counts and whatnots from times immemorial.

Along in the spring of the year the entertainment committees got in their good work and so successful were they in promoting athletic events and staging a series of entertainments for the troops that the men became quite resigned to waiting their turn for embarkation. The fever broke out again however, along the last of May, when rumors had it that the camp was to be abandoned in a hurry and so along in June part of the regiment was selected for what were to be the last rites on foreign soil.

For my part I was ordered to St. Nazaire for convoy duty, going from St. Nazaire to England, where during a stay of ten days, I was enabled to see considerable of London and the surrounding country. American uniforms had become so scarce there at that time as to be quite a curiosity. My landing in New York on July 26 was uneventful, followed by an equally uneventful trip to Washington. About two weeks later, August 14, I received my discharge at Camp Devens.

'96 men will mourn the loss of Dr. Mortimer Frank, the famous eye specialist of Chicago, who died of apoplexy last April. While officially designated as '97, he was closely connected with '96 and in fact, kept up his class dues in '96. Detailed account of his life was given in the last issue of the REVIEW under '97 class news.

The secretary has been in correspondence with our old friend Chapman, at Saybrook, Conn., looking toward some arrangement whereby Chapman could look after us on the occasion of our reunion next June. Nothing has as yet been decided. Chapman would like very much to care for us, but he is not sure that he has the facilities.

Some of the fellows have supplied information to the secretary regarding their war work which is of especial interest; for example, Walter Stearns wrote as follows:

My own connection with war work consisted of acting as Chairman of the Electric Heating Device Committee of the General War Service Committee of the Electric Manufacturing Industry.

The chairmanship of this committee required a number of trips to Washington to appear before the War Industry Board and also involved a lot of hard work which really amounted to little as the armistice was signed before the plans made by our committee went into effect.

Mr. Rockwell has nothing on me so far as titles are concerned, as I nearly accepted the appointment of a major in the Ordnance Department, but it was finally decided that the work I was doing with the War Service Committee was of more importance than the Ordnance Department position."

Myron L. Fuller reports from Dallas, Texas:

I gave up consulting work in the fall of 1917, and took the position of chief geologist for the Sun Company, a corporation devoted to the production, refining, and transportation of oil, as well as to the building of ships, mining of manganese and coal, the development of timberlands, and other minor industries.

On taking charge of the work, I organized a geological department of about fifteen geologists, including F. H. Lahee of the Geological Department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as my chief assistant. We have carried on investigations in Honduras, Argentine, Cuba, and Mexico, in addition to our examinations in the United States.

The chief work has been in the new Ranger fields of Texas. We have drilled seventy-five wells of which nineteen were dry and fifty-six paying oil wells ranging from ten to ten thousand barrels per day. At the present time, we have about one hundred and twenty-five wells drilling, a large percentage being on locations made by the Geological Department. The principal field office is at Dallas, where we have two floors of the new American Exchange National Bank Building.

We have refineries at Yale, Oklahoma, Toledo, Ohio, and Philadelphia. Our fleet consists of twenty or more ships engaged in transporting oil from Texas to the refineries at Philadelphia, and in carrying the oil to the Allies in Europe. Three of our ships were sunk by submarines during the war, fortunately without loss of life, and many others had very narrow escapes.

We have several wells on the sand this week which, from their locality, should come in at a thousand barrels or more apiece.

Con Young, while lingering in Washington, wrote:

I have always had a very warm and kindly feeling for Johnny Rockwell, as I am sure all '96 men have, and a great many other Tech men. I do not know of anything that would have given me greater pleasure than to have been with those of you who were fortunate in being with him at the dinner and in a position to warm up to his genial smile and listen to his tales of valor and service with the overseas forces. The only thing I regret is the fact that the notice came to my attention after the date set for the dinner, therefore I could not even be with you in spirit.

The strenuous work of the special war conditions in Washington vanished about the first of January and with it George Merryweather, Charlie Stamp, M. C. Tuttle, two of the Smyser brothers and two or three other '96 men have vanished from the district.

Joe Clary is now the main "kick" as head of the division of Drafting and Design in the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department. Reuben Bakenhus is assistant chief and a great part of the time, acting chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy, and also general head of shipping yard facilities with the Shipping Board. This causes him to spend part of each week in Philadelphia and the remainder in Washington. The other '96 men who are resident in Washington seem to be running along as usual.

I was acting as special engineering representative of the Armstrong Cork Company through the war period. My work for the company combined with voluntary work for various Government departments kept me going most of the time, excepting a few hours each night which were taken out for sleep. I have decided to stay here and am now continuing to look after the company's business which is not quite so strenuous as it was last year. In addition to this, I expect to take on other accounts as sales engineering representative for various industries.

Francis N. Miller, Course IV, wrote from Deland, Florida:

It is my hope in the near future to make a pilgrimage to Boston as I have not been there since the new buildings for the school have been erected.

Owing to a severe illness it was necessary for me to give up my practice of architecture in Pittsburgh, Pa., and move to a warmer climate and have been located in the land of perpetual sunshine and eternal summer for the last six years.

There is plenty of work here and the field is not at all crowded and am pleased to say that I have been busy and the prospects look promising.

I find some very clever architects in Florida who are members of the Florida Architects' Association and men who are serious and take a deep interest in advancing the character of work in our State.

Through the kindness of Joseph N. French, Secretary of the Detroit Technology Association, the following account is given of Maurice Black, whose death was noted in the last REVIEW:

Maurice Black, after leaving "Tech" spent a year at Leland Stanford University. From there he went to join his father in business at Toledo, Ohio. I understand that his father is in the garment business. After spending two years with his father, he came to Detroit and associated himself with L. Black & Company, a very old substantial firm of opticians and general jewelry retail store. He worked up his interest in this business until he became the sole owner in 1907. He was married in 1906, and leaves his wife, with three children, two girls, eleven and one-half, and eight years of age, respectively and a boy, seven years of age. Maurice Black died of acute liver trouble, at the age of forty-four years. He was on the point of giving up his business and taking his family on an extensive trip, covering various university towns, with the intention of educating his children along these lines. His death was very sudden, as he had always been in the very best of health.

I cannot find that Mr. Black had any other interests outside of his business, except for his home. He was very well known by all classes of people and was very much interested in the welfare of the city. He was never critical and always looked for the best in his employees, even condoning serious mistakes that they made. His interest in his business was so great that he became an expert mechanic in connection with his jewelry work and an authority on lenses. His family have been left in very comfortable circumstances and his wife is deeply interested in his business and is continuing same with the hopes of giving the children something to do in the future.

Walter Leland writes from San Francisco:

I am just this morning back from a trip to Yosemite, and it seems rather strange that with several thousand people in the valley, there were only two I met whom I had ever seen before and they were Professors W. Lyman Underwood and William P. Sedgwick. On the first evening of my arrival, I dropped around to the open air entertainment to see what was going on and you can imagine my surprise when Underwood was introduced. As he came off the platform, I spoke to him and learned that Sedgwick was also there. He spoke on the following evening. There has nothing alarming happened in my checkered career. For me, naval architecture seems to have become a dead science. I have been engaged, almost exclusively, in power plant work and have installed a number of power plants, chiefly for the food preserving industry and altogether have had a very busy time for the last two years. Lately, I have bought out the major interest of the Leonard Refrigerating Company who have the license rights to manufacture refrigerating machines under the Leonard patents in the six states of the Pacific Coast, and I am very busy getting these machines on the market. We make them small enough for family size, but have not attempted anything, yet, larger than two-ton capacity. There seems to be a tremendous demand for machines of this sort, and I anticipate an active future.

Ernest E. Mead, likewise in San Francisco, has sent along the following breezy effusion:

Like many another of the fellows, I remember that I am a '96 man about six times a year. Why six? Because about that number of times we read class news or get a "Mansfield jolt." I fancy that many of us make and break a good resolution, just about that often. For once I have held the thought long enough to let it get over.

About a month ago I had lunch with Charley Hyde and when he confessed that he was almost as bad an actor as I am on this long silence business, it took away almost half my shame, and kept the thought alive.

Well, let's get to the mutton. After my last visit with you-all (Senior class dinner), I went back to sea for about ten years in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service. There I did a whole heap of sailorizing and some considerable soldiering.\*

\*Slang.

During this period, aided by that beautiful blue uniform and the gold stripes, I fooled an otherwise clever girl into marrying me, and I am still filled with amazement.

I slipped out of the uniform, and the sheltered life, in 1910, and started to demolish the entire structure of a certain section of the San Francisco business world by making and selling building materials in an already over-crowded competitive market. Usual result: large eruption, much falling debris, I'm squashed.

After a period of re-orientation I found myself with the Nobel Electric Steel Company, as a sort of quasi-technical Poo-Bah, thoroughly hated by a number of better men who had to report their occasional failures to me and take the tongue-lashing. It has been a great experience from the educational point of view. The education being mostly in how far one can keep away from accepted metallurgical practice with an electric furnace and still get results.

In the course of events the Nobel Electric Company degenerated from a fine experimental electro-metallurgical activity into the status of a "war-baby"; but it was a good baby and died young, mourned, I hope, by a portion of the technical fraternity.

For those interested in vital statistics, I might add that there are four kids, three of them girls, and that I am most gloriously "chicken-pecked."

This is degenerating into an epistle, Mr. Secretary, so I will clip it. I hope the gang gets together next year in such numbers as to add another record to the old ones. I will be with you if I can, but as you can see, the future is a little too nebulous for any very definite planning on my part.

Charley Wentworth has written on a letterhead marked as follows:

FOUNDATIONS, CONSTRUCTIONS, TRAVAUX PUBLICS  
SOCIETE ANONYME AU CAPITAL DE 4,000,000 DE FR.  
PARIS (VIIIe)  
16 RUE DE LA PEPINIERE

I have been in Paris since the first of March and at present have several contracts for reconstruction work in the Vosges district of Alsace. These cover the building of cotton mills which are of first importance in order to provide employment for the people in that district. They were destroyed by the Boche with sledge-hammers a great deal more than by shell fire, and all brass, copper and babbitt metal in the bearings was taken to Germany. As this was in the German part of Alsace it shows how much interest they have in people who are subject to their domination. All the houses were stripped of furniture or it was broken up together with the floors and doors of the houses for firewood. Reinforced concrete machine gun emplacements were built inside the houses and to remove them the houses have to be in many cases, totally wrecked. They aimed apparently at the complete industrial ruin of Alsace. I could write a much longer letter of very interesting things which I have seen all of which show the selfishness, despicability and real hellishness of Boche "Kultur."

Ben Hurd has resigned from the Western Electric Company and has accepted a position with the Susquehanna Silk Mills, as vice-president and general manager. His office will be at 149 Madison Avenue, N. Y. He was on Governor Edge's staff, before the latter became United States Senator, and has been appointed aide on Governor Runyon's staff.

Hurd was Inspector General of the State of New Jersey at Camp Runyon, Sea Girt, N. J., and went into camp on a tour of duty on July 5. He also has been elected president of the Yonutakah Country Club of Nutley, N. J. He says they have one of the finest eighteen-hole golf courses in the metropolitan district.

Late in June he motored from New Jersey to Nonquit, Mass., and in passing through Saybrook, stopped at "Ye Olde Saybrook Inn" long enough to have a "smile" with "classmate" Chapman. "Chappie" was jovial as usual and in fine form and expects to take in the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1920.

L. P. Dickinson reports that he has severed his connection with the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., and has accepted the professorship of Electrical

Engineering in Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey. He considers the position as one of great promise, from every point of view, and although it is hard to leave his friends in this country, yet he is looking forward to his new work with the keenest anticipation.

He sailed on August 19, on the steamship "Patria" of the Fabre Line, from New York.

Apparently the biggest thing that George Merryweather did during the war was to get his picture in the "American Machinist" of the issue dated December 12, 1918, since he sent the secretary an excerpt showing said picture. Incidentally, it is only fair to state that the picture was connected with an article praising the work of the Machine Tool Section of the War Industries Board, of which section Merryweather was chief. The following shows what they think of his work.

The wide acquaintance of the chief of this section with the makers of machines, together with his broad, practical knowledge of the industry, make possible many readjustments which obtained increased delivery and maintained harmony in the industry. The red tape of some Government bureaus was conspicuous by its absence. All dealings were direct and to the point, and whether the results were always satisfactory or not, there was never any suspicion of "passing the buck," so common in many cases.

'96 men may not have noticed that Brigadier General Dwight E. Aultman received the Croix de Guerre with Palms. We always think of Aultman more or less as a '96 man although strictly speaking, he is affiliated with '95. There are certainly a lot of '96 men who will remember him.

Winthrop Coolidge blew into the secretary's office on September 30, it being his first visit in twenty-three years. He gave the secretary one guess as to his identity, and the secretary won the guess. His purpose was to place his son, Winthrop K. Coolidge, in Technology with the expectation that he will take the course in Chemical Engineering. He has another son fifteen years of age and two daughters. He has been located in Chicago continually since graduation. His business, which was formerly that of an independent copper smelter, has gradually changed over so that now he is mainly engaged in chemical manufacturing.

The following changes of address have been received: Henry H. K. Sheridan, 61 West 10th Street, New York City.—Lewis H. Tappan, 103 Washington Street, Wellesley Hills, Mass.—George Merryweather, 2620 Overlook Road, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frederick H. Walker, care of National Textile Co., Inc., 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles E. Lawrence, 376 Lafayette Street, New York City.—Jacob Strader, Jr., Union Carbide Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mail has been returned from the following. Any clues which any classmate can give as to the whereabouts of any one of these fellows will be most gratefully received.

William J. Batchelder, 408 Story Building, Los Angeles, Cal.—Percy K. Crocker, 66 West 11th Street, New York, N. Y.—Floyd Frazier, 522 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.—Edward B. Gordon, Jr., 28th Place and Shields Avenue, Armour Station, Chicago, Ill.—Charles H. Hall, 98 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Reginald Norris, 511 Shreve Building, San Francisco, Cal.—Harrison S. Taft, 704A Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

Myron E. Pierce is busy in his defence of the Boston Common which is now undergoing one of the periodical attempts to take strips for adjacent streets. While every Bostonian agrees that the streets need to be widened, there is a very strong sentimental feeling against giving up an inch of the Common, and Pierce is representing the opponents in the press and before the commissioners.

Harry Baldwin has sent the secretary a copy of the "General Electric Review" containing an article by him on the development of the Mobile Searchlight Power Units for the United States army. The General Electric Company did some wonderful work during the war along the line of reducing size and weight of these units without reducing their strength and capacity. In a general way it may be said that a Cadillac chassis was somewhat modified as to become the power plant for the search light and that the work was hustled to such an extent that these units were available for our men in Europe and also underwent thorough tests in the United States to show their adaptability in the roughest of conditions.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1897

JOHN ARTHUR COLLINS, JR., Secretary, 67 Thorndyke Street, Lawrence, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Proctor L. Dougherty, VI, who for somewhat over a year has been associated with the shipbuilding program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, has severed his connection with the Board and has returned to the Otis Elevator Company. He will be manager of the Washington office, and will be located in the Metropolitan Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

A. C. Lamb, X, is with the Russ Gelatin Co. at Westfield, Mass.

Walter E. Spear adds another chapter to the serial story of his army experience by informing the secretary that he was discharged from the service on August 5. In July, previous to his discharge, he was ordered to Washington where he put in a week at the office of the Construction Division. The weather must have been some hot for Walter for he adds that in his opinion any officer who spent two years of the war in Washington is entitled to a Distinguished Service Cross.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1898

A. A. BLANCHARD, Secretary, M. I. T.; Cambridge, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

The twenty-first reunion of the class has taken place and it was a glorious time for those who could attend. When we consider the time of year and further the fact that the notices were delayed three weeks in the printing office while the secretary was out of town and supposing that the notices were already in the mail, it is remarkable that twelve men, and wives and children to bring the total to twenty-three did attend.

The reunion took place at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks and was held jointly with '99, who turned out about the same attendance.

Monday evening '98 men met and sent challenge to '99 to meet in bridge, tennis, golf, baseball, tug of war, two-man war canoe, pool, billiards. Of course '98 was victor at all the sports, but the scores reported are:

Bridge: Delano-Wing, '98 defeated Mork-Burgess, '99, by 2525 points in 9 rubbers.

Tennis: Delano and Wing, '98, defeated Priest and Eaton, '99, 7-5; 6-3.

Golf: Kellow, '98, 120; Eaton, '99, 119; Priest, '99, 148; Corse, '99, 135.

Besides the sports, auto trips, mountain climbs, boating on lakes, and sociable evenings were enjoyed.

Resolutions were passed by the '98 men present to the following effect:

1. That a committee be appointed at the first '98 dinner this winter to take charge of the twenty-fifth class reunion in 1923 to be held at some point adjacent to Boston or New York.

2. The time of the reunion should be late in May or early in June.

3. The ladies should be invited.

4. The Class of '99 should be invited.

Those present were: Barker, Blackmer, Wing, Riley, Nickerson, Kellogg, Murless, Delano, Scott, Humphrey, Weimer, Allyn.

The above information is furnished by Barker. The last day of the reunion is chronicled by Wing as follows, it being noted that the day is the wedding anniversary of the Delanos.

There were no more arrivals on Saturday and we left Sunday noon, so believe you have the full list.

Saturday morning some of the party went for a ride, I don't know just where, as I was arranging for Delano's celebration. Saturday afternoon a party took the boat trip around Lake Placid, I believe. At supper Saturday night we had both '98 and '99 classes at one big table in our ell dining-room, for a last get-together and incidentally to pull off the Delano stunt. Mrs. Beal, who attended, had arranged a regular dinner for us, with chicken a la Maryland as the chief edible. After the dinner Bob Allyn presented to Mr. and Mrs. Delano the presents we had gathered, each with a happy little speech. These (i.e. the presents) included all the foolish things that we could think of, such as a cane and liniment for Delano's crippled members, Tiz for (his) sore feet, a real box of candy for Mrs. Delano, a whip for her to keep Delano in submission, a Kewpie doll, also a white horse. A five pound box of sugar gave Bob a chance to get off some old stuff like "sweets to the sweet," etc. Both Delano and his wife made very apt remarks in response to demands for a speech.

After the concert that night in the auditorium at Forest, Mrs. Allyn, who has a wonderful voice, gave us an impromptu songfest, that was delightful and Mrs. Kellogg recited several selections which were very interesting.

A telegram was received informing us of the death of Charles Edward Lord.

George Rupert Davison, '98, has been doing valuable work in the interests of the government at the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston. As the superintendent of the Technical Division, he has been engaged in minimizing the coal consumption at the large power stations of this company.

After graduating from the Institute in Electrical Engineering, Mr. Davison entered the employ of the Stanley Electric Co. of Pittsfield, which has since consolidated with the General Electric Co. He left his position as superintendent of the Arc Lamp Division to enter the Electrical Engineering Department of the Edison Co., and was transferred from this division to the Technical Division of which he became the head in 1917.

He determines the factors that enter into the losses in the conversion of coal energy into electrical energy, and follows these so that they are kept down to the smallest possible value. He determines the load curves for the stations, and decides when the installation of new turbines becomes necessary.

## OBITUARY—CHARLES EDWARD LORD '98

Charles Edward Lord '98, widely known and beloved by Tech men throughout the country, was suddenly taken from us on September 25, and his passing is a double loss in times such as these when men of his fine type and character are so greatly needed. For the past seven years he had been in charge of the patent department of the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, and he met his death by accident in the course of his duties. The following account is taken from the October issue of "The Harvester World."

The Harvester household was shocked and grieved on Thursday, September 25, by news of the sudden death of Charles E. Lord, general patent attorney and manager of the patent department.

Late on Wednesday, Mr. Lord was motored to the Deering works by Walter F. Piper, an inventor whose process was under experiment there. They arrived after closing time and were joined by Assistant Superintendent J. E. Johnson, who stood on the running board as they drove through the yard to the foundry. Seeing a switch engine backing down to cross their road, Mr. Piper attempted to stop his car, but it slid forward with locked brakes until the front wheels were over the inner rail.

Mr. Johnson called a loud warning to the engine crew and jumped to safety. Mr. Piper stuck to his steering wheel. Mr. Lord tried to get out of the car. The impact threw him into the narrowing angle between engine and automobile, and when the car fell away he was dragged a short distance farther, his clothing having caught on the locomotive.

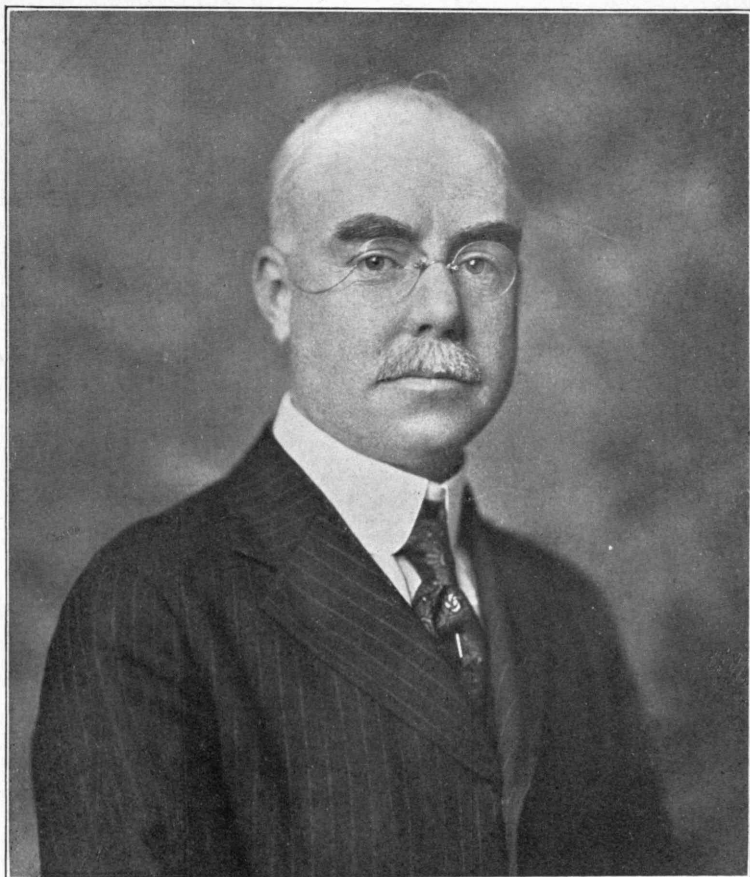
Mr. Lord was taken to a near-by hospital, where he died early the next morning after a night of intense suffering through which he was acutely conscious of his condition, yet courageous and hopeful to the last.

After a requiem mass at Mount Carmel church on the north side, the body was taken to Somerville, Massachusetts, for interment from the home of Mr. Lord's mother.

He is survived by his wife, Mary G. (nee Carroll), whom he married in Baltimore, Md., in 1902, three children, Charles, Katherine and James, of Chicago, and his mother, three sisters and one brother in Somerville.

Charles Edward Lord was born in Somerville, Mass., October 31, 1875, where he received his early education. He graduated from the Institute with the class of '98, in Course VI, with the degree of S. B. and then spent a year with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in the inspection department, at Philadelphia. He did not remain there, however, and after a short term of two months as an instructor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he entered the United States Patent Office as examiner, holding this position until 1902 and meanwhile studying patent law at Georgetown University Law School. In 1902 Mr. Lord became patent attorney for the General Electric Company and remained with that organization until 1904, when he resigned to become manager of the patent department of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company and the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He served with these organizations until 1912 and meanwhile, from 1904 to 1906, he also served as president of the Bullock Company. During this period he spent four years at Cincinnati and four at Milwaukee. In 1912 he joined the International Harvester Company and remained with this concern until his death, having charge of all patent and trade-mark business of the company, with headquarters at Chicago.

For many years Mr. Lord prepared and edited engineering text-books for the American Correspondence Schools, including "Modern Engineering Practice," in ten volumes, and "Cyclopedia of Engineering," in four volumes, all published in Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois and to practice in the federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States.



CHARLES EDWARD LORD, '98

Mr. Lord also had abilities as an inventor, having nearly forty United States patents to his credit.

At the time of his death he held membership in many of the leading engineering societies of the country. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, Society of Automotive Engineers, Patent Law Associations of Chicago and Washington, and the American Bar Association. Mr. Lord was also a member of the Chicago Engineers Club and the University Club of Washington, D. C. He was a lecturer on patent law at Marquette University and during the days of the war he served as a member of the War Committee of Technical Societies of Chicago. For two years, and until recently, he was chairman of the Patent Committee of the National Implement and Vehicle Association. In addition to these activities he found time to act as chairman of the Chicago section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in 1918 and up to the time of his death he had served on the Aims and Organization Committee of that organization, taking a keen interest in the movement for strong local engineering societies in the large cities of the country and aiding particularly in the pioneer effort in this direction undertaken in Chicago by the Western Society of Engineers.

The high esteem and respect in which he was held by his business and professional associates are splendidly expressed in the following appreciation by Harold F. McCormick which appeared in "The Harvester World" for October.

#### AN APPRECIATION, BY HAROLD F. MCCORMICK

Our regret over the passing of Mr. Lord is bound to be shared even by those in the Harvester organization, who knew him only through the results of his labors.

He was unique in his qualifications, a rare combination of precisely the specialized technical training, experience, and ability required for headship of the patent department of an industry like ours. I doubt if there are many men in the country who are, as he was, at once mechanical engineer, sound lawyer, and patent expert.

Mr. Lord had so used his time and opportunities in Harvester service as to gain a comprehensive knowledge and grasp of the farm implement industry's engineering and patent side; he knew thoroughly its "prior art" and the present mechanical problems in whose solution lies its future development.

To these qualities he added a breadth of vision, a sympathy and tactfulness that made him always the welcome adviser and helpful co-worker of the technical departments and of the many inventors who came to the company with ideas to be engineered into usefulness.

This quiet, modest, courteous gentleman who has suddenly been called from his place among us leaves a very definite impress of service and character; he leaves, too, a sense of personal loss that is deep and will be lasting.

Resolutions of sympathy and loss have been adopted by many of the organizations of which Mr. Lord was a member, among them the following by the Technology Club of Chicago, of which he was vice-president.

"The Technology Club of Chicago, its members and Technology itself have sustained an irreparable loss in the untimely death of Charles E. Lord.

An enthusiastic worker in all matters connected with Technology in Chicago, a genial companion, a loyal friend, always ready to help constructively, either an individual or a worth while movement, Charles Lord has left a place no one can fill.

Be it resolved, that the Technology Club of Chicago express its sympathy and understanding to Mrs. Lord in this loss, appreciating fully that deeply as we feel it, we know how overwhelmingly greater it is to her."

To the writer whose sad privilege it has been to prepare this tribute, Charlie Lord had been held in personal affection and esteem since our earliest days at Tech.

It seems hardly possible that a score of years has rolled by since we left the Institute and that he has lived his too brief life and gone. But what an example he left us of the good works a man who is earnest and sincere and determined can crowd into the brief span allotted him by the Almighty. After all, it is the service we give that counts, and he measured up to that test, four square.

In character and personality he possessed rare qualities. With technical ability in both engineering and the law, of exceptional order, he combined executive ability and good judgment, with the inevitable result that he soon attained a position of trust and responsibility in his profession. Always a man of pronounced opinions, it was natural that he should be strong in his likes and dislikes, but withal just and charitable. To his friends he was always genial and generous and to his profession he set a fine example of unselfish service and high ethical standards. Our great sympathy goes out to his family, and we shall long cherish his memory.—FRANK F. TOWLE, '99.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1899

W. MALCOLM CORSE, Secretary, The Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, Ohio

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

I am in receipt of a notice from Mr. Henry C. Eaton of Waltham, Mass., announcing the arrival of David Church Eaton on July 23, 1919. David's weight was nine and one-half pounds.

As a matter of information for your files, I learned today that Carroll A. Bennink, M. I. T., '99, who has been in France for some time, as captain in the American Red Cross, has recently been made a major in the same service and appointed director of the Marne District, with headquarters at Chalons.

Clarence Renshaw, general engineer of the railway department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., has resigned his position with this company to accept one with the National Metal Moulding Co., also of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Renshaw's resignation became effective on July 15. As a member of the Westinghouse staff of railway experts Mr. Renshaw has become very well known to the railway fraternity. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has been connected with the Westinghouse Company in its railway department for more than twenty years. During the period of the war he served as a railway expert with the United States Fuel Administration for four months and with the Housing Bureau for two months. While with the Fuel Administration Mr. Renshaw made a very valuable study of the skip-stop plan of operation. He has contributed largely to the technical press on matters of railway equipment and operating methods.

Everett H. Hinckley, who for several years has had charge of the chemistry department of the New Bedford Textile School, has tendered his resignation, which took effect at the close of the school term just completed. He will be succeeded by Frederick E. Busby, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and instructor there for a number of years as assistant in the industrial chemistry and textile coloring department. He afterward went to the Lowell Bleachery as chemist, and for many years filled a similar position with the Arnold Print Works at North Adams.

The twentieth reunion for the class of '99 was held at Lake Placid Club from September 21 to 27. The Class of '98 held their twenty-first reunion at the same time and place, making it a doubly enjoyable affair.

The following members attended the twentieth reunion of '99 Class held at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, from September 21 to 27 inclusive:

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Anderson, Miss Alice M. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Burgess, Mr. W. M. Corse, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Caldwell, Mr. H. C. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, Mr. James B. Ellery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stark Newell, Mr. Harry S. Mork, Mr. George H. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Richardson.

In spite of the fact that only an even dozen of the class attended, there can be no doubt that the twentieth reunion at Lake Placid was a complete success. Anything should be a success at Lake Placid in late September and our hats are off to our enterprising secretary who selected the location, made the arrangements, was first to come and last to go and always on the job. We shall always remember with pleasure the courtesies extended us by the club management and especially by Mrs. Beal, one of the vice-presidents of the club.

There were mountains for those who climbed, golf for those who golfed (and for those who didn't) tennis for those still sprightly, motoring and boating for all, while the Boston "Simfoni and Simpler Speling" satisfied our cravings for the higher things in life.

Happily it was a joint reunion with '98, which also had about a dozen members present and it was arranged by our thoughtful secretary to have our meals served together in one wing of the Lakeside dining-room overlooking Mirror Lake, so that it was possible for us to be all together at least three times a day.

The first arrivals were the secretary and Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Caldwell, closely followed by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ferguson on Sunday, the 21st. The following day was spent by them while waiting other arrivals, in climbing Cobble Mountain, from the summit of which is a magnificent view of the entire region. A later climb of this same mountain was made by several members of '98 and '99 under the guidance of Mr. Longstreth, a noted writer and authority on the Adirondacks.

The Caldwells, Fergusons, Corse, Eaton and Priest also industriously climbed Mt. Whitney, feeling amply rewarded by the panoramic view of the lakes below.

By Tuesday evening sufficient members had arrived to enable each class to hold a meeting for the purpose of reading letters and messages received from many members who were unable to be present, and also to try to plan out the rest of the week. '98 joined us later with a familiar class yell and a challenge presented by Barker, to take us on at golf, baseball, tennis or tug of war. The challenge was not promptly taken up as sufficient man power had not yet arrived to be properly classified. However, a very pleasant evening was spent, jointly, and wound up with an earnest and able presentation of the Single Tax by Ellery of '99.

During the remainder of the week motor trips were made to Wilmington Notch, Saranac Lake, Loon Lake, and a very interesting inspection was made of the Club Farms under the guidance of Mrs. Beal. '98 was well provided with large cars and generously helped out on all these trips, which were usually joint affairs.

The golf fiends proved to be Corse, Burgess and Mork, and Kellogg of '98, while Caldwell, Eaton and Priest admitted that they liked the game, and Ferguson who had never before played became seriously infected. Any one could enjoy golfing on such links as the Lake Placid Club can show. Oh Boy!

Eaton and Priest took on a couple of elderly '98 men in tennis and being the sort of sports for which '99 is justly famous, generously allowed themselves to be beaten by their elders.

M. F. Richardson, who had motored in early in the week with Mrs. Richardson, was the only man present who had a Graflex camera which he used in taking group pictures of both classes. We hope they will be successes, and that we can all secure copies.

The Newells motored in Monday night from Bath, Me. (some trip), bringing Miss Alice Burr and Riley, '98, but had to leave Thursday morning, much to our regret. With such a trip behind him and a longer one in front, Stark was a mighty good sport with his car, using it to the limit for the benefit of us carless ones; '99 being short of motive power. Caldwell, too, with his roadster never allowed it to carry less than three.

We had no kick on the weather, the showers only clearing the air and intensifying the autumn tang of the woods. The storm on the Lake while we were making the boat trip around it was surely enjoyed by every one. The magnificent September foliage, with its brilliant yellows and flaming reds interspersed with and set off by the spire-like dark green firs was something to be seen to be appreciated and simply beggars description. May our reunions always be held at Lake Placid. There surely can be no other place like it.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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## 1900

INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, Secretary, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Since the last Class Letter appeared, the Secretary has received two most enjoyable surprises and he hopes that several of like nature may occur.

One afternoon Cliff Leonard called on him and this was the first time the Secretary has seen him since graduation. He has interested himself in the Beacon Oil Company and expects to take an active part in its development. This may call him to Boston more often than in the past, and it is hoped that we may all see more of him. He said that Bill Angus was still in Chicago and doing odd jobs for different people. He also reported that Frank Chase was doing a very successful business in industrial engineering.

Shortly after, Frank Chase called on the Secretary, and he has not changed a bit since he graduated. He is taking up the question of industrial engineering, as it applies to laying out plants, installing machinery and studying the questions of economical production.

N. J. Neall has resigned from the army and after a summer's vacation has re-opened his offices at 12 Pearl Street for the design and management of electrical properties. He has had a most successful summer on his farm near Norwood and is looking forward to an active winter.

Everybody has heard of the work that Gibbs did in Paris, and later Tech men will have the pleasure of learning about this work from him personally. He is going to devote some of his time in the near future in helping Tech raise its ten million dollar endowment fund and I am sure that there is a great deal of pleasure in store for the graduates in listening to his account of what Tech did in Paris. It is hoped that he will be able to continue his work of giving information about Tech after the drive is over and will be able to keep the more distant graduates in touch with the activities of Tech.

Jim Batcheller called on the Secretary last September, but unfortunately did not see him as he was out. He spent the summer in Alaska and expects to spend the winter in Oregon. He considers Alaska a very fine place to travel in and that the scenery is wonderful. It may become one of our famous summer resorts before long.

George Russell has made a success as head of the Junior Plattsburg Training Camp at Long Point, Lake Champlain, and has now returned to his work at Tech. We hope to hear of George's experiences sometime this winter.

Mrs. Henry E. Twombly, of Pleasant Street, Newton Center, announces the engagement of her daughter Lena Miller to Arthur Clark Milcher, who is the purchasing agent for Tech.

The marriage was announced of Clara Stetson Sargent and Captain Francis Henry McCrudden, Medical Corps, U. S. A., June 23. McCrudden has been connected with the Robert P. Brigham Hospital and has charge of the laboratories. He is also Professor of Applied Therapeutics at Tufts Medical School.

Frank E. Dodge, who was connected with the class at one time, died last spring, also William Baldwin Hough of Chicago. The secretary has not been able to obtain any details concerning their last illnesses.

Percy Ziegler is a corporal in the Newton constabulary and was on duty in the City of Boston during the policemen's strike. This constabulary voted to join the Massachusetts State Guard for one year on condition that they would not be called out unless for an emergency. The emergency came and they were on duty at the Back Bay police station and did excellent work. When the situation became more settled and it was not necessary to have so many men on duty, the Newton constabulary was among the first to be sent home. It has been a great satisfaction to the people of Boston to know that there are so many men willing to give their time for protection of the city and nothing has done more to weld together the different organizations than the policemen's strike has done.

Commander Clinton D. Thurber has been transferred to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Honolulu.

The committee who has charge of getting out the record of the services of Tech graduates in the great war has received very few replies to the circular which it sent out. It is the desire of the committee, and those who are interested in this record, to have as full an account as possible of what each man did and it seems only fair to them that the request should be complied with and that all replies be turned in immediately.

By the time this appears in print, the great drive for a larger endowment fund will be at its height. It is hoped that every 1900 man that can, will give part of his time as well as his money in bringing this drive to a successful conclusion.

Tech is in a much more serious position than some of the other colleges because there is a great demand for its professors and instructors for commercial positions, and the salaries which these men can command are a great deal larger than Tech can afford to pay them. It is only through self-sacrifice and interest in their educational work that the professors and instructors can remain at Tech on their present salaries. It is hoped, therefore, that this fund will be quickly raised in order that the salaries may be put on a plane commensurate somewhere near the value of the services given. It is the hope of Tech that every man will do the best he can to promote the interest of Tech.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1901

ROBERT L. WILLIAMS, Secretary, 107 Waban Hill Road North, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

To the list of 1901 men in the army and navy published in the last issue of the REVIEW should be added Frank D. Rash who was a major in the Inspector-General's Department according to a letter which I have recently received from him. He was discharged the first of the year and is now back in Earlington, Ky.

After sixteen years' service in the examining corps of the United States Patent Office, John Boyle, Jr., has resigned his position as first examiner in the interference division and has opened an office for the practice of patent law at 201 Ouray Building, 8th and G Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The following is taken from the "Electric Railway Journal":

Frank B. Walker, in charge of tracks and buildings, was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1897 as a civil engineer. He then did special work with the class of 1901 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been in the engineering departments of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railroads on construction; chemist and engineer for the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Gladstone, Mich., and for about fifteen years was assistant engineer and resident engineer for the Great Northern Railroad. He had charge of construction of double-track railroad tunnel under the city of Seattle, and was in charge of design and construction of many of the larger docks and railroad terminals on the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Walker entered the employ of the Bay State Street Railway in the roadway department in 1914, and has been with the system continuously until the present time, with the exception of nine months, when he was with Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, consulting engineers, Boston Army Supply Base. He became superintendent of way and structures of the Bay State Street Railway in April, 1919.

The following is taken from "Iron Age":

Horace S. Baker, late colonel of the 111th Engineers, U. S. A., recently returned from active service in France and is now associated with Frank D. Chase, Inc., Chicago, in the capacity of engineer in charge of work for the General Motors Corporation at Janesville, Wis. He was graduated from Northwestern University and later from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was engaged for several years in railroad work and from 1906 to 1917 held various positions as engineer with the City of Chicago, having been assistant city engineer for the last six years of that period. In 1917 he went into the army as captain of engineers. Then he had charge of Camp Bofie, Fort Worth, Texas, as constructing quartermaster. When this was finished, he was made lieutenant-colonel and was assigned to the 111th Engineers. He was made a colonel in September, 1918, and saw service in St. Mihiel and the Argonne.

Donald A. Kohr is assistant general manager of the Lowe Brothers Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

Robert M. Derby is connected with the foreign department of Niles, Bement, Pond Co. in New York City. His home is in Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Matthew C. Brush's name frequently appears in the Philadelphia papers in connection with his work at Hog Island where he is president of the American International Ship Building Corporation.

Ralph Whitman is aide on staff of military governor of Santo Domingo. He writes:

Came here in April, 1917, leaving Hampton Roads a few days before the declaration of war. Military government by the United States was proclaimed in the Dominican Republic on November 29, 1916, following a military occupation by United States marines. It was necessary to restore order out of political chaos and to make the country safe. The president of the republic and his cabinet

vacated their offices rather than co-operate with the military governor, who was therefore compelled to utilize the services of his staff in the cabinet positions in order to keep the country running. There was no congress in session at the time and it has not been possible to hold a lawful election since, so the functions of the president and the congress have been vested in and exercised by the military governor, Rear Admiral Henry S. Knapp, U. S. Navy, assisted by his staff in the manner described. I was ordered down to augment the said staff and assist in such ways as might develop. My activities have been mainly in a consulting capacity in connection with the public works of the country, and I have also been concerned somewhat in the department dealing with patents, mining and industrial concessions, as well as the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. Am member of a board on prison reforms at present. Had an interesting trip through the central and northern parts of the island as the representative of the military governor, and subsequently wrote a somewhat lengthy report on conditions observed, which, fortunately, few people have to read. The admiral was kind enough to call it good and had a copy sent to Washington to file with my record.

The following changes in addresses have been received:

A. W. Higgins, 621 Summit Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.—Capt. Stanley C. Sears, 32 Haxon Place, Salt Lake City, Utah.—R. H. Stearns, Hotel Puritan, Boston, Mass.—Edward Seaver, Jr., 31 Cleveland Road, Needham, Mass.—Howard T. Chandler, Hinckley Road, Milton, Mass.

Elbert G. Allen has been appointed advisory engineer for Stone & Webster. Since his graduation from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901 Mr. Allen has been in the continuous employ of the company, having been engaged for the most part on work at Boston and in the Puget Sound district. In 1918 he was made assistant engineering manager.

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1902

FREDERICK H. HUNTER, Secretary, Box 11, West Roxbury, Mass.

BURTON G. PHILBRICK, Assistant Secretary, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

Robinson has severed his connection with the Federal Board for Vocational Education at Washington and on October 15 became superintendent of the Inspection and Service Department of the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Providence. Robbie will reside at his old home, 203 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.—Grant Taylor came to Boston on October 1 to organize an estimating department for the local office of the Turner Construction Company, 178 Tremont Street. Taylor has been in the same department of the company for some years past at their main office in New York.—Manley is connected with Lockwood Greene & Co., the well known textile mill engineers, as supervisor of construction. He is looking out for several mills that the firm has underway in the East and is still residing at Elmhurst, Long Island.—Miss Weld left the Newport News Shipbuilding Company in February, 1917, on account of a nervous breakdown, and has taken up ranching in the Antelope Valley, some fifty miles north of Los Angeles, her address being Del Sur, California. She writes that she is managing some four hundred acres and raising alfalfa, grain and hogs. In April, 1919, at the request of Emergency Fleet Corporation she went to San Francisco and helped in establishing

a Western office and for some time lent a hand in expediting production of ships on the Coast, staying on the job until a capable engineer could be found to take over the technical end of the work permanently. Women have done some important work in this war, but we wonder if any other woman was called on for technical work in connection with shipbuilding as was our industrious, but most modest co-ed member.—Louis S. Cates reports that Charlie Smith is superintendent of mines at Ray.—Comins has been promoted to manager of the Saint Louis Smelting and Refining Company plant at St. Francois, Mo. This is a higher position with the same company that Comins left to go into the service at the outbreak of the war.—Bartlett was married on October 4 to Miss Anne M. Pierce of North Andover, Mass. "Dimmy" has resigned from his former position with Walker & Gillette, architects of New York, and expects to take up architectural work in Los Angeles, whither he and his bride set out by auto after the wedding.—Thayer Gates has opened offices in the Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I., hanging out his shingle as "Consulting Engineer and Textile Specialist."—Seabury is out of the service and has also located in Providence as "George T. Seabury Incorporated, General Contractors."—Larrabee is general manager of the Eastern Connecticut Power Company of Norwich, Conn. He has charge of a 22,000 kilowatt plant connecting with the lines of the New England Power Company and serving an extensive territory. His domain might be described as bounded on the north by the Putnam Light and Power Company, of which Thurston is manager.—Jack Fruit is with the Canadian Electric Products Company, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec.—Dutton is located at 6840 Merrill Avenue, Chicago.

It is a pleasure to chronicle the arrival on July 10 of Miss Sarah Niles Pendergast. Somehow "Pendy" didn't seem depressed when he last talked with us!

A change of interest to local business and social circles was announced today. A. S. More, Course I, will leave Winona about October 1 for Detroit, Mich., to become associated in the management of a large concern manufacturing automobile parts.

Mr. and Mrs. More came to Winona from Springfield, Ohio, in June, 1913. Mr. More was first associated with the Union Fibre Company as vice-president and general manager, and since May, 1917, has been with the Bay State Milling Company as sales manager and assistant secretary from which position he is now resigning.

During his six years residence here, Mr. More has taken great interest in the civic and industrial development of Winona acting as president, director and chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Association of Commerce. He has been a director of the Merchants Bank of Winona since January, 1918, and is also a director of the American Corn Millers Federation.

During the war Mr. More took a leading part in the various activities, serving as city chairman of the United War Work campaign, and as ward captain of Red Cross drives. He was a four-minute man, a member of the Advisory Committee, County Draft Board and local representative of the United States Public Service Reserve.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of Mr. L. S. Cates, Course III, general manager of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, to the position of assistant general manager of the Utah Copper Company. Mr. Cates needs no introduction to Utah Copper employees and officials, as he was mine manager of the Boston Consolidated Mining Company for several years prior to the consolidation of that company with the Utah Copper in February, 1910. Shortly after the consolidation, Mr. Cates went to the Ray Consolidated property in Arizona to take the position of general manager of that property, which title he will retain for the present. As a

tribute to Mr. Cates' ability and popularity, the following editorial, from a recent edition of the Tucson "Citizen" will be interesting:

When Louis S. Cates removes on the first of August to Salt Lake City, Arizona will lose one of her biggest men, and while Mr. Cates' admirers in this state are delighted to see him become assistant general manager of the greatest copper mine in the world, at the same time they are sorry to lose such a good booster and progressive citizen.

In Arizona, Louis Cates has been more than a mine manager. He has been active in nearly every public enterprise, and while he has modestly kept in the background, he has been responsible for the success of many big things. It was he who made Pinal the banner county in the Liberty Bond drives; he was a strong factor in the first Council of Defense; as a member of the District Draft Board he saw that the law was administered without fear or favor; he has been one of the most liberal patrons of racing at the State Fair; he built up the Ray schools to a high standard; he has been a patron of baseball and other clean sports. In fact, his public works are too many to list in this short space.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1903

MYRON H. CLARK, Secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

RALPH H. NUTTER, Assistant Secretary, Box 274, Lynn, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Colonel Horace S. Baker, 111th Engineers, U. S. A., who recently returned from France, has received his discharge from the service and is now in charge of the work for the General Motors Corporation, Janesville, Wis.

The following is a clipping from the "New York Sun":

Announcement has been made by Justice and Mrs. George M. Hanson of Calais, Me., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Lowell Hanson, to Capt. George Barrows Obear, U. S. A., head of the Department of Physics and Engineering at the Medical Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola. Captain Obear was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been professor of physics at Colby College and in the Case School of Applied Sciences in Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will take place August 28, 1919.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Colonel Horace S. Baker, 6657 Greenview Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. William A. Hutcheson, 45 East 82d Street, New York, N. Y.—Herbert E. Raymond, 1 Prospect Street, St. Albans, Vt.—Ralph B. Yerxa, 165 Division Street, New Haven, Conn.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1904

HENRY W. STEVENS, Secretary, 12 Garrison Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

AMASA M. HOLCOMBE, Assistant Secretary, 610 Boatmen's Bank Building,  
St. Louis, Mo.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Probably the most important note to be brought to the attention of the class at this time is the raising of the Endowment Fund of \$4,000,000 to match the latest offer of our benefactor, "Mr. Smith."

As these words are being written, the machinery of the organization, to conduct the drive, is being fitted together, and oiled up so that it shall function properly in order to gain maximum results. Before this issue of the REVIEW is in the hands of its readers, it is more than probable that all members of the alumni will have received literature on the subject, if not personal calls by representatives of various committees.

In case you, Mr. '04 Man, have not been treated to the pleasures mentioned above, do not feel slighted, for you have not been overlooked. Your messages may have been delayed in transmission. You can anticipate their receipt by acting upon the notice you receive by reading this article.

If you have received previous communications, but have not acted, let this serve as a jog to your memory, and "sign on the dotted line" today. If you have already acted and your conscience is at rest concerning your own action, just go out into the highways and byways and get some one else to help out. Remember that this is a "give and get" campaign and every dollar counts, and the earlier it is counted, the better.

#### PERSONALS

A. M. Holcombe has been released from the United States army and has associated himself with the Washington office of Emery, Booth, Janney & Varney, the largest aggregation of patent lawyers in the business, located at 1012-18 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C. In a letter to the secretary he makes the following offer to the class:

If you or any of the boys get into jail on account of infringing a patent, I will be glad to assist in spending the funds allotted for getting you out. Also, if you should make any invaluable invention in connection with the work of a corporation with plenty of funds, I will be glad to place my expert services at your disposal for a proper consideration. In other words, I have got to go back to working for a living like the rest of you.

I hope you will look me up any time you are in Washington, and as I have just bought a house at 3305 18th Street, with one or two extra bedrooms, perhaps that will be an inducement to your taking the trouble to at least call me on the 'phone.

"Gus" Munster is a member of the Regional Purchasing Committee, Eastern Region, United States Railroad Administration, with headquarters at the Grand Central Terminal, New York City. The above information was gleaned from the letterhead on which Gus turned in the following:

I always did have a great desire to be a reporter and with the hope of being employed by the publication committee of the class of '04, I wish to report the meeting on Broadway after dark last evening of Mr. O. G. Thurlow.

Thurlow, who has put on forty pounds and apparently benefited by the high cost of living, surprised me last night by telling me my name. He is chief engineer of the Alabama Power Company and vice-president of the Dixie Construction Company, with offices at Birmingham, Ala. He married a New England girl about four years ago and was on his way back from New England at the time of meeting.

In order to prove that his name was Thurlow, it was necessary to get a profile view of his face, as everything else is so changed that identification would be impossible.

Gus also turned in the information that the September and October issues of the "Woman's Home Companion" contained two articles entitled "My Flying Husband" by Adelaide Ovington. These articles furnish many sidelights on "our Flying Classmate" which are doubly interesting to all of us who knew him so well.

Gus is some reporter when he starts.

Selskar Gunn "'04" (not "'05" as that misguided class constantly states), was in Boston for a few minutes one day last summer and called the secretary on the 'phone. He has severed his connection with the Institute and is to devote his entire time to his work on the stamping out of tuberculosis. He expected to return to France in September, where we presume he is now. Gunn was highly honored by the French government for his work along these lines during the war, being given the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Currier Lang, with his family, spent the summer at Allerton, Mass. He has severed his connection with the Detroit Gear and Machine Works and is desirous of affiliating himself in the East as he says it feels more like home to him. He has located for the coming winter at Dedham, Mass.

Guy Palmer was on from Chicago early in the summer, and, according to Mert Emerson, was looking for a chance to purchase a farm, "somewhere in New England." Whether he succeeded in his quest has not been revealed to the secretary.

A letter from Selby Hoar enclosed a newspaper cut, from the New York "Sun," entitled "Flying Fishermen and Their Catch." One of the fishermen is, of course, none other than "Volts" Ovington. According to the explanation with the cut, the fish shown were caught from a seaplane while skimming the tops of the waves at seventy-seven miles an hour. It sounds like some stunt, but we feel sure that if anybody could do it, that man would be "Volts."

"Tommy" Rockwood, as a member of the First Motor Corps, Massachusetts State Guard, while directing traffic at Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street, was really run down by the secretary. "Tommy" had a 45 calibre colt strapped to his hip, which he started to unlimber, but the secretary escaped by steering a ziz-zag course.

Maurice Thompkins has also been engaged in protecting the City of Boston. He is a captain in the 12th Regiment Massachusetts State Guard and was stationed at Police Station 9, Dudley Street, Roxbury.

In closing the class notes for this issue, the secretary wishes to call to the attention of the members of the class who receive the REVIEW, the fact that very few '04 men have returned their reply blanks to the editor of the Technology War Record now being compiled. It is of great importance that every alumnus should return the blank as in no other way can the necessary information be gathered from which a full and complete record of Technology's participation in the war can be made up. It is hoped to have the books ready for distribution by next June, and this can only be accomplished if the information is promptly forthcoming. So if any reader remembers that he has not yet replied, he will be helping out, by doing so by the next mail. I thank you.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1905

GROSVENOR D'W. MARCY, Secretary, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES W. HAWKES, Assistant Secretary, 25 Saxon Road, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

If the class news for '05 in this issue of the REVIEW appears scanty it can be charged to the fact that the secretary and assistant secretary have been pounding the pavements of Boston for the last three weeks on police strike duty. As members

of the Newton constabulary, they were involved in the situation when the governor requested this especially well drilled and equipped organization to volunteer for the emergency as a special unit of the State Guard, which it did practically one hundred percent. We were quartered in Mechanics Building, and except for the slightly irregular hours and the large amount of walking necessary, we found the experience an interesting one. Of course it interfered slightly with business, but what probably influenced Governor Coolidge to relieve this particular unit was the fact that there would be no class news for the REVIEW unless he let us out, which he did just in time to get this in before going to press.

Paul J. Ralph and Miss Margaret Buyers Kennedy were married in Trenton, N. J., on September 27. Mr. Ralph is employed as a marine engineer with the Ship Construction Department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and they will make their home at Newport, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw report the arrival of Richard Brook Shaw, weight eight and one-half pounds, on July 31, 1919.

Professor Selskar Gunn has resigned from the faculty of the Institute. Gunn made a visit at this office, but the secretary was unfortunately out when he made his call so he missed the opportunity of getting a personal account of Gunn's work in connection with the fight against tuberculosis in France. His work has received high recognition, and it is supposed that his resignation from the Institute is in order to enable him to carry it on to a conclusion.

More detailed information about Lieut.-Col. Louis Robbe's work in France and Germany was received from Mrs. Robbe during the summer, and the following is of interest:

Colonel Robbe, after serving as chief gas officer of the 3d Army Corps up to the signing of the armistice, went into Germany with the above corps and was located at Neuwied-on-the-Rhine, until he was made chief gas officer of the 1st Army. After serving in such capacity for a length of time, he was made chief gas officer of 2d Army and held such position until the 2d Army stopped functioning and passed into the Service of Supply.

Colonel Robbe was then selected to go back into Germany in charge of two Chemical Warfare Service parties to direct demonstrations before the 3d Army and to lecture before the officers of the different divisions. While performing the above duties, he was made chief gas officer of 3d Army and has just been relieved of said office, and after finishing up his reports at Tours, he writes he will start for the good old United States about the 10th of July.

Colonel Robbe received his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel Chemical Warfare Service many months ago.

Frederick H. Andrews sailed for Skagan, Norway, on the 9th of August, representing the Huff Electrostatic Separator Co. of Arlington, Mass., to start in operation one of the largest graphite mills in that country.

Leonard Cronkite made a trip to Europe early in the summer in order to form new connections for his several companies which deal in dyestuffs and confectionery.

The following cards from '05 men are of interest:

Am again at work in the electrical line, for the Empire District Electric Co. at Riverton, Kan. Have been here about a year now, engaged in general electrical construction and repair work. The plant here is about 45,000 K. W. capacity, two Westinghouse, 8,000 K. W. turbine generators, one 12,000 K. W. G. E. and one Allis Chalmers, 16,000 K. W. turbine generators. The plant supplies power and light to the adjacent mining district in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, also to the surrounding cities and towns, and to the electric car lines near here. I am one of the electricians here, and there are good opportunities for experiences.

Best wishes to all our friends,

J. A. MEGGISON, Riverton, Kan., Cherokee Co.

What do you mean 'News'? I haven't done anything noteworthy the last year except lose money and weight due to the heavy strain of placing ordnance contracts down in Washington with the thermometer one hundred degrees on the shady side of 6th and B Streets. By applying myself assiduously to golf I am getting back the weight, but I guess the money has gone for good. I am now back with the U. U. Tel. Co. at 195 Broadway, New York, as engineer on valuation work. Saw Major Holcomb, '04, frequently in Washington, and am sorry I did not see you. I visit the Technology Club here once or twice a month, but it is pretty quiet there, and I have seen no '05 men in an age.

How is Al Prescott these days? Haven't heard from or of him since the last big reunion. What's the program for next year? Do we have a big time? If so I hope I can make it.

Best o' luck.

P. C. HILL.

The only thing Kilborn Whitman could think of in reply to a card asking for "news" was that he thought he owed the class money. All of the rest of the class are in the same situation, or will be shortly, when notices of an assessment of dues will be sent out. During the confusion of war times no assessment was made so the treasury is about dry. It is hoped that every one will pay promptly as we want a good working fund to get ready for the big reunion next year, which will be our fifteenth.

Before starting work to raise the four million dollars to match Mr. Smith's gift, Andy Fisher kindly collected a few items of class news to help the secretary out, which are as follows:

Dear GROVE: Enclosed find a clipping from the Sunday "Globe" about Billy Ball winning the golf championship.

William G. Ball showed great form in the two days' competition for the club championship at the Oakley Country Club, winning the title for the seventy-two holes medal play with three hundred ten as his score, an average of seventy-seven and one-half for each round. Ball led N. W. Dean, who finished second by fifteen shots.

Bob Lord, Estabrook, Killon and myself went up to Dover yesterday and celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Tech Club of New Hampshire. We had President Maclaurin with us, and after giving him a few drinks of Rollins' farewell punch he disclosed to us the identity of "Mr. Smith," but we promised not to tell anybody else, provided he would agree to make the information public at the annual alumni dinner next winter.

If there are any other '05 men who want to know who this gentleman is they can perhaps find out by buying some of Bob Lord's amalgam belt leather, or Fisher Chemical Co.'s dyestuffs.

Mail has been returned addressed to the last address of the following men. It is requested that any one knowing their present whereabouts will inform the secretary.

David L. Davis, Frederick M. Eaton, J. Hurley Edmund, William A. Nelson, Raymond F. Page, Percy H. Physeck, Leon K. Saney.

New addresses have been received since the last issue as follows:

Professor Chester Allen, 203 Temple Street, West Roxbury, Mass.—Carlton E. Atwood, Santo Domingo Water, L. & P. Co., Santiago, West Indies.—Lloyd T. Buell, Casilla 226, Coquimbo, Chile.—Roswell Davis, 19 Thorndike Street, Beverly, Mass.—Arthur M. Dean, 16122 Clifton Boulevard, Lakewood, Ohio.—Harry W. Donald, 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.—Warren S. Higgins, Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.—Capt. Edgar L. Hill, Heyl & Patterson Inc. 90 West Street, New York.—Percy G. Hill, 195 Broadway, New York.—Maj. Phillip E. Hinkley, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston.—William H. Humphrey, 270 Newark Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.—Edmund Joseph Hurley, 112 Charles River

Road, Cambridge, Mass.—H. Louis Jackson, 1213 11th Avenue North, Fargo, North Dakota.—W. Herbert Keen, 1432 Elbur Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.—Alfred N. Kelling, 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.—Lieut.-Com. Henry Keith, U. S. N. R. F., Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.—Lewis J. Lyman, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.—John A. Meggison, Galena, Kan.—Harold W. Mitchell, 822 Borland Building, Chicago, Ill.—Samuel S. Stevens, Salem, Mass.—Webster H. Taylor, 1118 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—Kilborn Whitman, Jr., 134 Sigourney Street, Hartford, Conn.

Maj. John C. Damon, '05, has returned to civil life and entered the organization of the West Penn Power Co. Major Damon was taken from the 114th Regiment of Engineers for special duty in the Power Section of the War Industries Board. He was born in Concord, Mass., was graduated from the Institute in 1905, and remained there the following year as assistant in the electrical engineering laboratory.

He began his professional experience in the construction department of the Chicago Telephone Co., but soon went further west for construction work on large hydroelectric developments and transmission lines. In 1909 he became connected with the Colorado division of the Telluride Power Co. as superintendent of operation, and in the following two years was responsible to a large degree for the rapid improvement of this pioneer hydroelectric development. In 1911 he entered the organization of the Trinidad Electric Transmission Railway and Gas Co., and was active in the design and construction of its steam plant at Walsenburg, Colo. A year later he entered the engineering department of the Electric Bond and Share Co. which was at that time undertaking the development of the Utah Power and Light Co. After working with his company for a time he went to Utah as assistant chief engineer.

In the fall of 1916 Mr. Damon enlisted in the Engineer Reserve Corps, and was subsequently commissioned a captain. He received training at Fort Leavenworth and was ordered to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. In January, 1918, he was transferred to the War Industries Board. In this capacity he was assigned first to study the problems of power supply and transmission in the industrial centres of the East, then was placed in charge of the Pittsburg and Eastern Ohio District of the development and control of the power supply, and the following month was promoted to the rank of major. Major Damon is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of other engineering societies.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1906

C. F. WETTERER, Secretary, 147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

J. W. KIDDER, Assistant Secretary, 50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

E. R. Hyde, I, called upon the assistant secretary a few weeks ago. He had just received his discharge from the service and was on his way back to Manila to take his former position with the Board of Public Works. Hyde entered the service as a reserve officer and received his commission as captain in the Artillery. He supervised the construction of coast defenses in this country and also acted as instructor at Camp Humphreys. Those who knew "Ed" will not be surprised

to learn that he was delegated to teach English to some of the West Pointers who graduated early on account of the war.

Dana M. Wood, I, who has been acting as assistant to the district manager, Division of Wood Ship Construction for the New England District of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has resumed his former position as hydraulic engineer with the Stone & Webster Corporation.

Henry A. Ginsberg, VI, announces the birth of a daughter, Irene Natalie, on August 11, 1919. Ginsberg now has two children.

F. R. Batchelder, VI, is back in the engineering department of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. "Batch" is one of the few '06 men to see service in France. He served with the 401st Telegraph Battalion, one of the Signal Corps units responsible for the remarkable telephone system constructed for the American Expeditionary Forces.

The following appeared in the Boston "Post" of July 1:

Miss Eleanor Manning of Lynn, carries on an architectural business with her partner, Miss Lois L. Howe. She is president of the Business Women's Club. She graduated from Technology in 1906. She proclaims the new gospel of work for women, declaring the business field is now wide open to them.

Miss Manning has taken an active part in war welfare work in Boston, her firm being responsible for the design of the Service Recreation Center located upon Boston Common.

In an article in "Tech" of October 3 devoted to the proposed War Record Book, mention was made of the part Tech men played in the flight of the N-C boats across the Atlantic. Commander H. C. Richardson, '06, was in command of the N-C 3. This boat was forced to come down on account of the fog but Richardson brought her into the harbor at Ponta Delgada under her own power after a plucky battle with the wind and sea.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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## 1907

BRYANT NICHOLS, Secretary, 2 Rowe Street, Auburndale, Mass.

HAROLD S. WONSON, Assistant Secretary, Care W. H. McElwain Co.,  
Manchester, N. H.

### Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

On June 28, 1919, a small group of fellows near Boston assembled for dinner at the Boston City Club and listened with deep interest to the stories told by Lieut.-Col. Harold S. Morison, '07, who was a member of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense; Maj. Alexander Macomber, '07, who organized and commanded the Searchlight Division engaged in anti-aircraft work; and Maj. John H. Leavell, '07, who was with the engineers in France and as all of us who know him would expect, performed many heroic deeds and won several decorations. Those present besides these three men were: E. A. Miner, Prescott R. Nichols, Charles E. Allen, E. E. Turkington, Gilbert Small, Oscar H. Starkweather, Edmund H. Squire and Bryant Nichols.

Jean Barker has resigned as professor at the Institute and is connected with the First National Corporation, an organization of the First National Bank of

Boston, at 70 Federal Street, Boston.—E. W. Bonta returned to his home in Syracuse, N. Y., late in June from his war service as Young Men's Christian Association field secretary in Russia.—Lester W. Brock has left Boston and is in the automobile business at Rockhill, S. C. (Box 397).—Raymond F. Couron, a graduate in Course I, died of influenza on January 23, 1919, after a very brief illness. Ever since graduation he had been associated with his father in the wholesale hardware business and had been very successful. He was not married.—Once again Ralph Crosby has changed his address. Now he says he has settled down and his partnership in the concern, F. A. Horner, Construction Engineer, 422 Widdicomb Building, Grand Rapids, Mich., promises a fine opportunity. Here's hoping!—John Donaldson, 73 Groveland Terrace, Minneapolis, Minn.—S. Breed Hall, who was captain, Company B, 116th Ammunition Train, 41st Division, returned to Boston in March and resumed his law practice at 101 Milk Street in that city.—Lawrence C. Hampton, 1615 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. M. Hutchins is with the export department of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.—John F. Johnston, Jr., Union Construction Co., Oakland, Cal.—Henry M. Lewis, 2217 Providence Avenue, Chester, Pa.—W. S. Lucey, Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.—E. A. Miner, 127 Summer Street, Malden Mass.—Raymond W. Parlier was transferred in June to New York City. His address is 64th and West End Avenue.—The very real sympathy of the class goes out to Allen Pope on account of the death of two of his four children from influenza. Although this happened last fall the secretary learned of it very recently. —Charles F. Runey, Potash Reduction Co., Hoffland, Neb.—Theodore L. Smith, Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.—In the last issue of the REVIEW we told of the transfer of Robert E. Thayer to London. His address is 85 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4, England, and he is European editor of Simmons-Boardman Publishing Co., publishers of "Railway Age," "Railway Electrical Engineer," "Railway Maintenance Engineer," "Railway Mechanical Engineer," and "Railway Signal Engineer."—The secretary was surprised and delighted early in October by a call at his office by E. A. Thornton of our class who is chief engineer of Ray Consolidated Copper Co., at Ray, Arizona. Thornton was East on a vacation. He looks well and says things are going nicely with him.—During September the secretary also had a telephone chat with J. E. Tresnon, who is back in the United States after several months in England. Tresnon's address is care J. C. Damon, West Penn. Power Co., Pittsburg, Pa.—William F. Turnbull, 1834 15th N. W., Washington, D. C.—J. D. Whittemore, general manager of the West Virginia Traction & Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va., has been appointed receiver for the company by the judge of the United States District Court.

C. H. Howell, '07, newly elected president of the Ohio Electric Light Association, is vice-president of the Ohio Service Co., Coshocton, Ohio. He was graduated from Richmond College, Richmond, Va., in June, 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and immediately thereafter became a car barn foreman with the Newport News & Old Town Street Railway Co. at Hampton, Va. In January, 1906, he entered the student course of the General Electric Co. at Lynn, Mass., and coincident with this work in 1906-1907 took post graduate work in thermodynamics and electrical engineering at Technology. In 1908 Mr. Howell entered the student course of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1909 entered sales work as commercial engineer in the power and mining and small motor department of the General Electric Co., Pittsburgh. He pursued this work until August, 1912, when he accepted the position of manager of the Coshocton Light & Heating Co., Coshocton, Ohio. In January, 1913, jointly with this position, he took the

managership of the New Midland Power & Traction Co., Cambridge, Ohio, and in May of the same year took a similar position with the County Electric Co. at New Philadelphia and Dennison, Ohio, and the Twin City Traction Co. at Dennison, Ohio, and the Tuscarawas County Light, Heat & Power Co., New Philadelphia. Also during the year 1913 he was appointed manager of the Lafayette Light & Power Co., Strasburg, Ohio. All of these companies, including the Strasburg Electric Co., Strasburg, the Newcomerstown Light, Heat & Power Co., Newcomerstown, were later merged into a single corporation, which is now known as The Ohio Service Co.

Under Mr. Howell's directorship the company since 1914 has constructed over one hundred eleven miles of thirty-three thousand-volt transmission lines, connecting all the above towns some twenty-one miles of thirteen thousand-volt power feeders, and two new power houses. The company is now operating in twenty-six different communities scattered over four counties; two railway systems; two central district heating systems and two hydroelectric plants. Since 1914 the revenue of The Ohio Service Co. has grown more than one hundred per cent and the number of customers connected to its lines since the beginning of 1916 has increased seventy-seven percent. Mr. Howell was one of the first among those who appreciated the possibilities of selling utility stock to customers and residents in the territory served by the utility. Today he is reaping the benefit of this for his policy has been prosecuted most successfully. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, the Boards of Trade of Coshocton, Cambridge, Dennison, Uhrichsville, New Philadelphia and Dover, and is a director in the Coshocton Board of Trade, a Rotarian at Coshocton, and for a number of years has been a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Electric Light Association.

J. D. Whittemore, '07, VI, general manager of the West Virginia Traction & Electric Co., Wheeling, W. Va., formerly manager Gardner Electric Light Co., has recently been appointed receiver for the company by Judge Dayton, of the United States District Court.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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#### 1908

RUDOLPH B. WEILER, Secretary, care The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

LESEUR T. COLLINS, Assistant Secretary,  
Care Imbrie & Co., 13 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

F. K. Belcher, assistant district chief inspector Emergency Fleet Corporation, 140 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., announces the arrival of a daughter Betty Elaine, on September 1, 1919, at 1540 N. 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following is taken from a letter from A. H. Bradford, who is with the Shumigan Packing Co., Squaw Harbor, Unga Island, Alaska.

Shortly after our participation in the late war, I abandoned my engineering work in this country, at least for the time, to engage in the salmon canning business. This seemed the best way for me to do my bit towards the common foe. For family reasons it was impossible for me to become aligned with the active forces at the front and hence was obliged to confine my activities to the food producing end.

The business I am now in, and about which I have had more than an academic knowledge for the past six years, is a most fascinating one and also a most profitable one. And the gap separating an engineer and commercial fisherman, especially one with a Tech polish, after all is not a very wide one. The easier bridged, perhaps if one enjoyed a considerable local reputation during the days of his youth as a Nimrod of ability. The nature of this business requires large capital and heavy expenditures. Our plant is equipped to pack four thousand cases of salmon, forty-eight pounds to the case, in ten hours, and we require sixty to seventy thousand fish daily to maintain this output.

I spend about seven months of the year in this region and five months on the Coast. Have not been East since 1910 but hope to make a trip perhaps this winter.

Horace E. Allen has been appointed general superintendent of the Saginaw Bay City Railway, Saginaw, Mich.

#### NEW ADDRESSES

Claude O. Brown, International Paper Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City.—Harry L. Burgess, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City.—George S. Coleman, 15 Marmion Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—J. S. McNutt, care James N. Well's Sons, 191 9th Avenue, New York City.—John Tetlow, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Harrison, N. J.—Raymond W. Ferris, Vernon, Vaughn & Taylor Co., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Addresses are wanted of Frederick W. Lyle and Stansbury Thompson.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1909

CHARLES R. MAIN, Secretary, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE A. HAYNES, Assistant Secretary, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

#### Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

The big job before us now is the raising of the \$4,000,000 endowment fund. You have all received first hand information from the committee in charge and I trust you have "come across" to the best of your ability. We simply want to impress it upon you at this time that we all must work hard to put this thing across. So let's all get together and show that in percentage of contributions, if not in total amount subscribed, ought nine heads the list.

One other thing,—the Committee on War Records has sent to the class secretary a list of men from whom replies have been received. Up to October 1, only about one hundred replies had come in from our class! The success of the book depends entirely upon all of you fellows, and it is hoped that within a short time, a considerable number of additional replies will come in. The men in active service are especially urged to fill out the form and return to the committee, but those of us engaged in work at home in any way related to the war should make returns at once.

Getting back to the social activities of the class, the secretary was very much pleased to receive a long letter from Stephenson about a month ago, announcing the birth of Joseph Harvey Stephenson on July 26. "Steve" says that "the nurse maintains that the length of Joe's feet indicates that he will be a runner, although she knew nothing of his daddy's more or less successful attempts in that line."

Stephenson is editor of the "Pulp and Paper Magazine" in Montreal and hopes that if any of the class ever get to that city, they will call him up, St. Anne de Bellevue 145.

Two marriages are recorded in this issue: that of Henry R. Putman on August 2 to Miss Edith Nagel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nagel, at Marion, Mass. The bride's father was secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor under Mr. Taft. The other marriage was that of Laurance D. Chapman to Miss Sylvia Clark of Winchester, N. H.

The engagement of Henry W. Dun, Jr., to Miss Katherine Hale of Winchester, Mass., has been recently announced.

George E. Washburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abram C. Washburn, 36 Forest Street, has accepted the assistant professorship in the modern language department at the Pennsylvania State College. He assumed his new duties this week. For the past two years he was engaged in important war work at the Bureau of Standards in Washington, and for two years prior to that was an instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Capt. Stuart Thompson, '09, passed away some time ago from the effects of bronchitis followed by double pneumonia. Captain Thompson, son of Dr. Elihu Thompson, was born in Lynn, Mass., August 13, 1866. He graduated with highest honors from Harvard in 1908 and in 1909 from Technology where he specialized in Industrial Chemistry and Electrochemical Engineering. He then entered the employ of the General Electric Co. in the Research Laboratory, first at Lynn and then at Schenectady, where he later entered the Consulting Engineering Department. During the early months of the war as a civilian he worked on many war problems for the General Electric Co., was later loaned by them to Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Mines and finally received his appointment as 1st lieutenant, Chemical Warfare Service, November 2, 1917. Because of his unusual ability in solution of new problems he was transferred to the Aircraft Armament Section of the Ordnance Department, working chiefly on the design and production of "Drop Bombs." In October, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was retained in the service until March, 1919.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1910

DUDLEY CLAPP, Secretary, Gloucester, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

The following bits of news culled from the military service reports are of interest:

Lieut.-Col. Charles Almy, Jr., was commissioned Captain, Sanitary Corps, December 31, 1917. He received his major's commission in the Chemical Warfare Service, July 13, 1918, and his commission as lieutenant-colonel in the same service, October 25, 1918. He was overseas part of the time and was discharged March 6, 1919. He is now in business in partnership with Lieut.-Col. Bradley Dewey, '08, in the mill supply game.

Edward S. Howe, Course VI, was discharged from the army December 26, 1918. His rank at that time was 2d Lieutenant of Engineers and Adjutant of 553d

Engineer Service Battalion, Camp Humphreys, Va. Present address is care Er-langer & Galinger, Inc., Manila, P. I.

The "Transcript" prints the following about Lawrence B. Chapman, Course II:

President H. S. Drinker of Lehigh University has announced the appointment of Lawrence B. Chapman as associate professor in the new course of ship construction and marine transportation which was instituted a year ago in the department of civil engineering.

Professor Chapman is a graduate of the course in naval architecture and marine engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He taught for a time at the Institute and was later assistant professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Maine. He has had long and varied experience on engineering and naval architecture work with leading concerns in this country and England. Since 1915 he has been on the technical staff of the Electric Boat Company at New London, Conn., engaged on technical problems of submarine design and construction.

Carl Lovejoy writes as follows:

I hope you will be able to persuade many to take their pen in hand, or type-writer on their lap (blonde, brunette or Corona), and write you something.

I have just returned from a visit to my parents in Quincy. Do you know I haven't a word to say about your ten-cent car fare, for we in Pittsburgh have just been without trolley service for two weeks. The public service corporations are up against it these days.

I am still with the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, mainly on testing asphalt paving, with a little selling and some more chemical work thrown in. Have not grown rich, nor do I ever expect to on a salary.

On the Fall River boat from New York to Boston my young son, aged two and a half, was enjoying himself immensely, playing with an earnest-looking first lieutenant of Engineers, who proved on closer inspection to be A. B. Merry. He had recently returned from France, and was then on his way to Martha's Vineyard with his wife. After a short vacation is going back with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr.

This fall I walked into Bill Kelly, 1909, in a hotel in Akron. They had the S. R. O. sign out as usual, and he very kindly offered to put me up. Did not have to take him up on his offer after all.

Some time ago I was out to Stuart Henderson's. He has a fine family: one girl and two boys.

Boston did look good to me. I have never felt really at home elsewhere. Maybe I shall live there again some day. I am willing.

What are the plans for a ten-year reunion?

To 1910 has fallen the honor of the editorship of the Technology book of war service. This work is being handled in good style by Johnnie Ruckman, and it is certainly up to us to see that his own class backs him to the limit. The following is what the newspapers have to say about it:

Capt. John H. Ruckman, son of General John W. Ruckman, is in charge of the publication of the work which will be issued by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology telling the story of the part played in the war by graduates and students of the school. The work will take a year and the publication will consist of two large volumes. Captain Ruckman is a graduate of the Institute. During the war he served on the staff of General Joseph P. O'Neil.

We also "see by the papers" that Captain Ruckman was married to Miss Mary Armstrong at her home at Wilmington, Delaware.

It is lucky we have the papers to inform us as Ruckman sent us no word—unlike Nat Seeley who considerably sent the secretary an announcement of his marriage to Miss Louise Talbot Zollinger in Washington on September 27. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley will be at home after November 1 at 11 Ash Street, Flushing, New York.

Charlie Greene, former secretary of the class, has been kind enough to attend meetings of committees on Technology War Records and the Alumni Fund while

your secretary was out of town, and is assisting in the class work on the Fund. It is too early at this writing to announce the names of the 1910 Committee on the Fund.

Regarding this matter of the Ten-Year Reunion that Carl Lovejoy mentions in his letter above, at the present time plans are being made for this historic event. Herb Cleverdon is back from sunny France, so that at least three of the committee who were in charge of the events of the big all-Tech Reunion will be on the job.

Don't forget the Alumni Fund:—Give or Get!

Lieut. Samson K. Cohen, Course I, of 42 Waverly Street, Roxbury, Mass., has received a reserve commission from the War Department, promoting him to the rank of captain, United States Reserves. He was commissioned in the spring of 1917 and served with the 101st Engineers, taking part in every campaign of the 26th Division. He received gas burns at Chateau Thierry. Captain Cohen is an English High School Franklin Medal winner and was graduated in the Civil Engineering course at Technology with the Class of 1910. He was employed in Major-General Goethal's office in the Canal Zone before the war.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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## 1911

ORVILLE B. DENISON, Secretary, 63 Sidney Street, Cambridge A, Mass.

HERBERT FRYER, Assistant Secretary, Engineers Club, Boston, Mass.

**Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.**

It is with profoundest regret that your secretary chronicles the passing of two classmates: George B. Curwen, III, X and William R. Wheeler, II. Details regarding the deaths are lacking, information in each case having reached the Institute Alumni Office via the Postoffice Department.

Classmates will learn with deep regret, as did the secretary only recently, of the death of Mrs. Leslie Gordon Glazier, wife of Captain L. G. Glazier, VII and mother of the 1911 class baby, Phyllis Gordon Glazier. Certainly Gordon may feel that the deepest sympathy of the class, individually as well as collectively, is with him.—He told the secretary recently that Captain George ("Heine") Kenney, I, is back from France and is at present Commanding Officer of the 8th Aero Squadron at McAllen, Texas. "Heine" came home the proud possessor of a Distinguished Service Cross, five American and two French citations. Fine work!—E. M. Young, I, has just been transferred to the Philadelphia office of Stone & Webster.—The secretary has started work on the \$10,000,000 Endowment Fund as far as 1911 and has a general committee: Barker, Dennison, Fryer, Herlihey, Van Tassel and Frank Wood. In addition twenty-four solicitors have been appointed for Boston and vicinity and twenty-nine regional solicitors for the rest of the county as follows: Massachusetts: Aaron, Buckley, Burleigh, Clark, Coburn, Comstock, Cooley, H. M. Davis, Dolliver, Ell, Faunce, Glazier, Haines, Hall, Hallett, Jenks, Leary, Loud, Merrill, Pead, Stewart, Vose, Whitcomb, Wilkes; New York City and Brooklyn: Campbell, Ferris, Parker, Seligman; New York State: Barr, Duffett, Lougee and Taylor; California: Davis, Connecticut: Hayman, Tisdale, D. C. Gaillard; Illinois: West; Maine: Copeland; Maryland: Herr; Michigan: Greenleaf; New Hampshire: Caldwell; New Jersey: Scoville; Ohio: Odell, Stevens; Oregon: McAllen; Pennsylvania: Grossmann; Rhode Island: Morey; Texas: Forristall; Vermont: H. S. Lord; Virginia: Frazier; Washington: Foster Russell; Wisconsin: Polhemus; Canada: H. S.

Smith. By the time this REVIEW appears you probably will have subscribed yourself and influenced others so to do, but if you haven't, DO IT NOW!

The ranks of the benedicts have been considerably strengthened in numbers since the last issue appeared, witness the following items of interest. The Providence (R. I.) "Evening Bulletin" said on June 19:

An attractive wedding took place last evening when Miss Barbara Russell Stone, daughter of Mr. William Sidney Stone and the late Mary Elizabeth Russell Stone of Providence, was married at seven o'clock at her home on Gano Street to Mr. Willis Kennedy Hodgman, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1911, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Kennedy Hodgman of Taunton. The ceremony, which was witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends, was performed by Rev. Dr. Augustus Mendon Lord.

Announcement was later received by the secretary as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. John Spence Howard announce the marriage of their sister, Sophie Howard, to Mr. Maurice Raymond Thompson on Saturday the sixth of September, St. Alban's Church, Washington, D. C.

Then followed this one:

Mrs. Louise Fletcher announces the marriage of her daughter, Carolyn Louise, to Mr. Edgar L. Woodward, on Tuesday, the sixteenth of September, New York City.

Next in chronological sequence comes the announcement of a 1910 man, "Nat" Seeley, who spent a lot of time and therefore made a lot of friends in 1911:

Mrs. Harvey Kauffman Zollinger announces the marriage of her daughter, Louise Talbot, to Mr. Nathaniel Stevens Seeley, on Saturday, September the twenty-seventh, in the City of Washington.

The young couple will be at home after November 1, at 11 Ash Street, Flushing, New York.

Then in October came the following:

Mrs. Ida Jane Nickerson announces the marriage of her daughter, Esther, to Mr. Roger Perkins Loud on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, Boston, Mass.

To Hodgman, II, Thompson, XIV, Woodward, VI, Seeley, II, and Loud, VI, are extended hearty congratulations and best wishes for future happiness and success.

Four new '11 babies have been reported. The following letter was received from Mayo Tolman, '13:

You may be interested as a class note that on May 22 Elizabeth Adams Tolman was born. Mrs. Tolman, as you may recall, was Ruth Dunbar of your class. She has been in Massachusetts ever since the death by drowning of our youngest son, but is returning to West Virginia about the first of September to take up work as bacteriologist and pathologist for Pierce & Tolman.

You will be glad to learn, I know, that J. B. and my business bids fair to be successful.

Hearty congratulations on the new arrival and "more power" to the firm of Pierce & Tolman.—Mr. and Mrs. Chester L. Pepper were made happy by the arrival of Emilie Lawrence, weight six and one-half pounds, on June 29, 1919. Databoy, Chet!

Here's an announcement from sunny California:

A little son named William Thomas has safely arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pillsbury, born July 29; weight nine and one-half pounds. Some boy!

O. W. Stewart, I, writes:

Now comes the second boy, Pearson Haslam Stewart, August 21, 1919, and everybody well. I figure that means M. I. T., 1941, at least. Hope you will keep up with procession.

Nice work, O. W., and thanks for the encouragement.—Official confirmation of a rumored partnership reported in the July REVIEW came upon receipt of the following:

Thorne L. Wheeler and John C. Woodruff announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of Chemical Engineering under the firm name of Wheeler and Woodruff, with offices at 280 Madison Avenue, New York.

Both young men are Course X graduates, and veterans of the Chemical Warfare Service. May their success be permanent!—A postcard from G. L. Gilmore, '90, sent from Paris in mid-June, read, in part, as follows:

Met Lieut. John MacKenzie, of your class, wounded at Arras September 2. Now in Canadian Officers' Hospital, Buxton, England. Wound not healed.

J. D. is a popular Course III man and let's hope he is quite himself by now.—Paul A. Cushman, VI, has left Pennsylvania State College, where he had a professorship, and is now an assistant professor of mechanical engineering at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Polytechnic Institute, according to the Brooklyn (N. Y.) "Eagle" of September 23.—Capt. Emmons J. Whitcomb, X, has returned from his army service and is once again manager of the Boston office of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company.—Capt. Richard H. Ranger, IX, is back from France and is now at the Signal Corps Laboratories, Camp Vail, Little Silver, N. J., working on some radio development that was started on the other side. He writes that he expects to be tied up in this present line "for perhaps several months."—Now for some address changes to close.

#### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

D. P. Allen, Southeast Fifth and Pleasant View, Des Moines, Iowa.—C. S. Anderson, 316 East Clay Street, Butler, Penn.—Donald C. Barton, 89 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Mass.—George A. Cowee, 41 Edgell Street, Gardner, Mass.—Professor Rufus Crane, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.—Milton E. Hayman, 36 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.—John L. McAllen, 163 Twelfth Street, Portland, Oregon.—Leonard O. Mills, 213 Walnut Street, Holyoke, Mass.—I. F. Morrison, 140 School Street, Braintree, Mass.—William C. Salisbury, Globe Automatic Sprinkler Company, 214 Loan and Trust Building, Minneapolis, Minn.—Houghton H. Whithed, Anderson Supply Company, 111 Cherry Street, Seattle, Washington.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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1912

RANDALL CREMER, Secretary, 7 The Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Well the endowment campaign has opened with a rush. Those of us who had a perspective on what 1912 did in the Big War have very little doubt that she will respond just as nobly to this almost as noble cause. Of course we are still handicapped

in comparison with the older and wiser classes, but just look at the income taxes we are escaping. Come across, 1912. This isn't charity, but you can let it go at that on your returns. As they are said to say in Boston, "Each inconsiderable consideration assists."

Judging by results, war is not all hell. Of course a skeptic could refer to the frying-pan and the fire, or singeing of wings, etc. Let us be more kind and say that the experience of the great struggle has infused courage into some of our backward material. Something seems to be urging them to the fatal step of matrimony. Note the following:

Mrs. John T. Paine announces the marriage of her daughter Myra to Mr. Allen Willard Reid, on Saturday, the sixteenth of August, nineteen hundred and nineteen, York, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sopwith Morley announce the marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Evangeline, to Mr. Albion Richmond Davis, on Saturday, June the twenty-first, Rocky River, Ohio.

At home after the first of August, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Ellen Riordan announces the marriage of her daughter, Mary, to Mr. George A. Robinson, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, May the seventh, nineteen hundred and nineteen, Washington, D. C.

At home after June the first, 237 Rock Creek Church Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Henry Denton have the honor of announcing the marriage of their daughter, Karen Irene, to Mr. Rudolph Herzer Fox, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, at one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four Gaylord Street, Denver, Colorado.

When they are not out, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Herzer Fox are at home at forty-one Hague Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. History has not as yet recorded what work Foxo is undertaking in Detroit, but no doubt we'll know in time.

For the present, we can all take the word of those of us who were fortunate enough to know Karen Denton in the faraway Prom days, and who still mourn the loss of her brother, William Byers Denton, 1911, and join in hearty congratulations.

Mr. H. D. MacDonald, III, who is with the Aravaipa Leasing Company at Klondyke, Arizona, writes as follows:

I am located here, for a while at least, and am chief engineer on a big development game. I sure have some job on my hands, as the property extends lengthwise over ten miles with work going on at both ends and middle. This is the first time I had a transit in my hands since leaving Tech, but everything is coming back to me and I am getting on finely.

I don't imagine I would care to spend my entire lifetime in this country; it is too hot and dry and I sure do like to see a real tree once in a while; however, I am getting lots of good experience.

Here's some good news about Cummings, which appeared in the September "American Society of Mechanical Engineers" Journal.

Lawrence T. Cummings, one of the senior engineers of Miller, Franklin, Basset & Company, consulting industrial and production engineers of New York City, has resigned his position in order to assume the duties of vice-president with the firm of Drefs, Cummings & Drefs, Inc., business consultants, Detroit, Mich.

The following excerpts are from a letter received from J. L. Bray who was last heard from at Rancagua, Chile. He is now with the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co., at San Juancito, Honduras, C. A.

I had a very pleasant trip from the States, for coming by way of the canal, I was spared the discomforts of the trip across the country from the north coast. That takes about six days on mule-back from Puerto Cortez and is anything but a pleasure.

For the first few months after coming here, I was at Sabana Grande on the south coast. There the company has a mill consisting of a Blake crusher, Marcy mill, K. & K. flotation machines, Dorr thickeners, Oliver filter, etc. They have a high grade ore, the mill head running about seventy dollars in gold and silver. I finished the construction work and started up in February. When I left we were making as high as ninety-two per cent recovery. Transportation is entirely by ox-cart or mule-back, hence the necessity of milling such a high grade ore. Fuel oil engines are used for power and you can imagine the milling cost with fuel oil at eighteen dollars, United States currency, per barrel.

At Sabana Grande we really have a delightful climate. The mine is at an elevation of some three thousand five hundred feet which takes us out of the fever districts of the coast. The rainy season lasts for about five months out of the year, the rest of the time we have a climate much like Southern California. When it does rain, though, it is no Boston drizzle, but the hillside seems to fairly spout water.

About two months ago I was transferred here to take charge of the cyanide mill. Here the company has its main plant and, considering the isolated location, a very complete one.

They employ about one thousand eight hundred natives and have some thirty contract men on the staff. The mill consists of stamps, tube mill, pachuca tanks and Merrill presses. We have a rather unusual crushing system for, with only twenty stamps, we get through over four hundred tons per day. We are also using aluminum precipitation and find it very successful. The mill turns about \$160,000 in bullion per month.

I used to think that Chile and the other South American countries were uncivilized and backward, but I must hand it to Honduras as being the worst of the lot. There is only one railroad in the country and that a short line on the north coast for the transportation of fruit. All transportation is by either mule-back or ox-cart, usually the former for there are very few roads in the country. Our freight here costs us about nine pesos per carga from San Lorenzo on the south coast to San Juancito, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, at the rate of two cents per pound, twice as much as the freight from New York to the coast. Labor is cheap, but very inefficient, for the whole town gets drunk every Sunday and spends Monday and a part of Tuesday in sobering up. Everything is done by hand; at Sabana Grande every stick of timber and every board in the mill was cut by hand.

Here at San Juancito we do not have as good a climate as at Sabana Grande. It is in the interior of Honduras and on the Atlantic slope, so we get a great deal more rain. No fever though for the camp is at an altitude of some five thousand five hundred feet which takes us out of the fever districts.

There is a great deal of talk now of a revolution when the next elections are held. The present president, Bertrand, is trying to elect his son-in-law and thus keep the office in the family. Since they control the army it looks as if they may be successful but not without some trouble. Revolutions in the past have not been very bad, so I do not think that there will be any trouble for the Gringos.

Harold H. Sharp, writing from 1112 Mills Building, El Paso, Texas, states that since last October, he has been connected with the new Veta Grande Unit at Parral as assistant superintendent, and has been associated with Mr. Bernard MacDonald in constructing a thousand ton cyanide plant, which they believe the finest mill of this type in Mexico.

The revolutionary conditions have, of course, been handicapping them greatly, and, since Villa took Parral and cut all the railroad lines, their work has been greatly curtailed. After the fall of Parral he came out to the border, and has been there for about six weeks. He expects, however, to return again in a few days, but his address continues El Paso.

Vincent Gallagher, to show that Tech gives us the broadest training there is, entered the field of business after leaving the naval aviation service and is now manager of the Business Development Department of the American Eagle Fire Insurance Co., the Continental Insurance Co., and the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., with offices at 80 Maiden Lane, New York. He is now living at 60 Siwanoy Street,

New Rochelle and may be seen most any morning on the New Haven, 7.59, in good company, at least part of the time. This much we know.

He tells us that Todd Greenleaf is now with the Henry Horst Construction Co., at Moline, Illinois. Harry Babcock is assistant professor of Physics at Northwestern University, and is building up a promising business as consulting engineer. His address is 2207 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill. Link Barry is with the Ingersoll Watch Co. at Waterbury, Connecticut.

We had the good fortune to run into Mayo Tolman on Fifth Avenue, the other day and during a subsequent session pumped the following account out of him:

After graduation he spent some time with the Massachusetts, and later the Maryland State Board of Health, becoming resident engineer at Hagarstown, and then director and chief engineer of the Department of Sanitary Engineering of the West Virginia Department of Health, at Charleston, W. Va. Later on he assumed the duties of superintendent of filtration for the West Virginia Water and Electric Co., and of bacteriologist at Nitrate, W. Va. In 1917, he went to Guatemala as bacteriologist with the Red Cross Relief Commission to Central America. He is now dividing his time between New York, where he is acting as health director of the Community Council of National Defense and delivering lectures at the New York School for Municipal Workers, and Charleston, W. Va., where he is a partner in the firm of Pierce & Tolman, Chemical and Sanitary Engineers, with headquarters in the Virginian Land Bank Building. He is secretary of the West Virginia Engineers' Association, and president of the Tech Club of West Virginia. How do these men get along with only a twenty-four hour day?

Bill Lange is back in New York again, with the Suburban Engineering Co., at 15 West 38th Street.

Harvey Benson, after obtaining his discharge from the army, became factory manager with the Caskey Dupres Manufacturing Co., at Marietta, Ohio.

Harry F. Ferguson is now with the Illinois State Department of Health, at Springfield, Ill.

Bill Lynch is with the Aluminum Company of America, Realto Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Harold Fox, recently major in the British Service, has gone to Georgetown, capital of British Guiana, as district engineer of the Department of Public Works.

Stuart C. Sargent is now with the Baltimore Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Baltimore, Md.

Howard F. Clark, major, United States army, is back at the State, as professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Arthur W. Frank is now commander in the Construction Corps of the Navy and stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Ralph T. Hanson has the same rank, and is stationed at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

Eddie Montgomery, major, United States army, is stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, New York.

Walter Ruby is with the E. W. Bartholomew Lumber Co., at Oneida, N. Y.

Wellesley Seligman is with Hartmann Bros., at 8 Wall Street, New York City.

Bernard H. Morash sends the following account of himself from Schenectady, N. Y.:

I went with the General Electric Co., after graduation, spending three months on the dirty test and then went into the Foreign Department, Schenectady. It was the usual kind of commercial engineering, with not much money, but interesting work connected with many foreign countries. There were plenty of Tech men in the organ-

ization, but few from our class. Fat Kimball was in the Foreign Department, weighted down with that sunny disposition of his. H. E. Dexter was in the Engineering Department, and we had the time of our lives camping out two summers with plenty of canoeing, tramping, and the sweet things that generally make life more interesting (when you are young). Well in 1915 I was offered a position to go to Japan with the General Electric Co., for three years. It looked good to me, and after a trip to Nova Scotia and the Panama Pacific Exposition, I left the hospitable shores of the United States of America, arriving in Japan in July. What I regretted most in leaving when I did, was missing the great reunion and opening of the new Tech.

During my three years in Japan I have been in charge of the engineering and commercial work of our company, and it has been a great experience and very interesting. Electricity for lighting is probably more widely used in Japan than in any other country. This is surprising, but it is due to the abundance of water power throughout the country, the density of the population, character of dwellings and mode of living, and relatively small area of the settled parts of the country. Japan is very mountainous, of volcanic origin, and only about eighteen per cent is under cultivation. The topography of the land is such that there is practically no possibility of water storage, but water power developments are abundant and increasing. There are many steam plants also, one in Osaka of one hundred thousand kilowatts, normal capacity. There are many high tension transmissions of sixty-six thousand to one hundred and ten thousand volts, and electric railways hold a very important place.

In April, 1918, I made a trip through Korea and Manchuria, to Peking, Hankow, and Shanghai, which gave me some idea of this great section of the East, but not sufficient to write a book explaining what is wrong with China and prescribing the one and only remedy as most of our American Cook's tourists are able to do.

There is no "Tech" organization in Japan, at least no active one. Dr. T. Dan, the head of the Mitsui Co., represents the alumni, but he thought the men were too scattered over Japan to get them together periodically at reunions. Before I left, he was of the opinion that some sort of gathering might be arranged annually, and he expected to do something in the near future.

I had made arrangements to return to America last September to join the engineers, but it was not possible to get away before December, and after the armistice was signed, all my plans had to be changed. My stay was extended to February, and I finally left on the "Ecuador" on February 9, reaching Frisco on March 1.

My address for some time will be, care of International General Electric Co., Schnectady, N. Y.

The following excerpt from the "Providence Journal" of March 23 has just come to our notice. It is part of an article entitled "A Town that is Banishing Illness," and features a photograph of Fred Dodson, Health Officer.

"Spotless Town" would apply to Framingham, Mass., in a number of ways, and in no sense would the term be more applicable, more honestly deserved than with regard to its health conditions. In this respect it seems to be the leader among Massachusetts communities, and to have an enviable ranking with the Federal health authorities at Washington.

Sickness exists in almost a negligible quantity at Framingham. Not that it is to be understood that the few physicians of the town have been obliged to seek some method of gaining a livelihood other than by making professional calls and writing prescriptions. Not that the undertakers have found it necessary to divert their attention to other business, and that the druggists now spend the greater part of their time at the soda water and candy counters, but that through wonderfully efficient co-operation and co-ordination, enviable health conditions have obtained in Framingham.

The town made its health department one of utility and efficiency, rather than one of ornament, by establishing at its head, three years ago, Fred S. Dodson, A. B. Mr. Dodson was graduated from Andover in the class of 1897; Yale, in the class of 1901, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in that of 1912, specializing throughout in chemistry and bacteriology, and it is his knowledge of these sciences and the application of them in a most practical manner that has counted largely for Framingham's almost sickness condition. Before going to Framingham, he was connected with the Co-operative Board of Health, whose headquarters are at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

The machinery of the health department is simple but efficient. Like a perfect piece of mechanism, each part moves in absolute harmony with the whole, Executive Officer Dodson being the director. The offices of the department are in the Wilsonia, one of Framingham's attractive business blocks, and one of them is the community health station under the immediate control of Dr. Challis Bartlett, whose aim is that of locating every case of tuberculosis there may be in the town.

Henry Donald Kemp, Course VI, a native of Boston, died recently in Montreal, Canada, where he had been in business. Kemp was in his twenty-ninth year and was a native of Boston, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Kemp, who live at 108 Mt. Vernon Street, West Roxbury.

He studied electrical engineering at Technology, and was graduated in the class of 1912. For some time he was superintendent of the British Munitions Company, Ltd., at Verdun, just outside of Montreal, where he had charge of all the work of that concern and was the only American among four thousand Canadians. Later he was head of the production department of an ordnance concern at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and was about to go into service when changes in governmental regulations precluded him from entering the branch to which he aspired. He then went back to Montreal to engage in business there.

News has just reached us of the marriage of Vernon Gregory (Doc) Slan to Marion Squire Hill, on Saturday, October 18, at Arlington, Mass. Who can say that the high cost of living has retired the good old-time school-day romance? Good work, Doc, we all knew you were a stickler.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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### 1913

F. D. MURDOCK, Secretary, 438 Huntington Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

ARTHUR W. KENNEY, Assistant Secretary, 1214 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

#### Every Man's Job—Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Some time last summer "Bob" Nicholas, I, was married to Miss Beatrice Powell, Wellesley 1918.—L. C. Rosenberg, IV, when last heard from had safely returned from fifteen months continuous active service at the front. He expects to be married to Mary Louise Allen of Helena, Mont.—Back in April B. L. Cushing, II, was married to Florence G. Beal.—Gene Macdonald, I, was married on the twentieth of August to Muriel Parker.—On October 8, F. H. Achard, VI, was married to Florence Baub at Pittsburgh.—The engagement of Miss Bertha Gorman is announced to Milton Roe Sabin.—We have for introduction three new class babies, Jean Louise Hopkins, James Pascal Tennant and Elizabeth Jane Bryant. It is almost needless to explain that the happy fathers are C. H. Hopkins, IV, Joe Tennant, VI, and W. A. Bryant, I.

Louis C. Rosenberg, IV, saw active service on five sectors, including St. Mihiel, Argonne and Brest. He is now a full professor in the University of Oregon in the School of Architecture.—Paul J. Franklin, IV, is in the Architectural Branch of the Engineering Department of the E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company at Wilmington, Del.—Stanley H. Davis, VI, is out of the navy and back on his job as power engineer for the Toledo Railways and Light Company.—Gordon Taylor, XIV, saw fifteen months of overseas service and is now taking up work in the physics department in the University of Wisconsin.—When he isn't busy entertaining his

nine-months-old, twenty-pound boy, Edgar Menderson, II, is busy as vice president and sales manager of the Mason Towle Company of Cincinnati.—Robert A. Leshner, IX, is with the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission doing research work on shipping. He is located in New York.

John Turner, II, has recently started the Pneumatic Universal Tool Company of which he is vice-president and general manager, doing business in New York City.—E. T. Dobbryn, VI, is chief draftsman of the Navy Department at the Ford Eagle Plant, Detroit, Mich.—F. D. Rich, X, is manager of the Sales Service and Advertising Department of the Crescent Belt Fastener Company of New York City. Read his optimistic note: "Really I can conscientiously say that I was doing my part, as ninety-six per cent of our product was going to essential industries to help them save power, belting and fuel, and keep the wheels of production humming. Run across Tech men all the time on my travels, and in selling work and find that quite aside from the cordiality which is always extended a fellow Techer the breadth of views, willingness to learn and desire to be shown are decidedly more pronounced than on the part of graduates of many other technical schools. Incidentally it is gratifying to find so many Tech men either at the heads of plants, or close to the top in the bigger organizations. To many of you Technology men who the present times will be sending out on to untried roads of commerce I say: look up the Tech men in the cities you visit. You'll find them always interesting, unfailingly cordial, friendly and anxious to keep you in your new surroundings. And the bright atmosphere—bright though smoky as the 'Union' will fill your heart with cheer though your day may have been dismal."—Algernon Gibson, III, is out of the navy and back on his job as secretary and treasurer of the Lawrence Warehouse Company. "Al" writes that he will surely be present at our big reunion next summer, and further he will make a speech. That is some inducement to be present.—Sam Knight, VI, is back again on the range with his "cows, ponies, and better seven-eighths." Sam writes that he is henpecked but he is just fool enough to like it.—P. L. Flansburg, VI, is plant engineer in charge of efficiency and safety work for Benjamin Eastwood Company of Paterson, N. J.—F. W. Selfridge, II, was discharged May 10, after having spent a year in France with the 302d Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop in charge of small arms and machine gun repairs.

F. H. Pendleton, Jr., V, is chemist for the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company at Gloucester.—Malcolm Lewis, VII, is with the Nestle's Food Company as sanitary inspector of condensed and evaporated milk. They operate factories in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Malcolm writes: "Was personal adjutant, supply and summary court officer for S. C. Detachment of one hundred negroes at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., and assistant camp sanitary engineer. Principally employed on antimosquito oiling and draining, latrine maintenance and any other work the 'line' was too proud to do. A great life and enjoyed the 'coons.' Mostly Creoles from 'N'Yawleens,' and speaking French (own brand). Our 'top kick' was formerly in the 10th Cavalry, sixty-two years old, spry as a man of thirty, jet black with not a white hair. Had seen nearly forty years of service. Awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Indian wars when a private and again recommended for it in the Spanish-American War."—Effie Macdonald, V, has bought a farm and is devoting herself to the work of helping increase the world's food supply.—T. R. Collins, X, is with the Patton Paint Company, Newark.—R. K. Wright, VI, is head of the electrical department of the Baldwin Locomotive works at Landsdowne, Pa.—T. S. Byrne, IV, is vice-president and Fort Worth manager of W. C. Hedrick Construction Company.—Joe Tennant, VI, is as busy as ever. Read some of the things that a busy man finds time to do. "Built two

power plants for Emergency Fleet Corporation Ship Yards last year and witnessed the 'building of the ship.' At present we are shipping oil pumping equipment to Cuba for all of the Sinclair Cuba Oil Co.'s terminals for handling Mexican crude on the island. Spent a week in Havana in June and met a number of Massachusetts Institute of Technology men all doing well, 13-ers doing exceptionally well. Would modestly suggest that our 1920 reunion be held in Houston, but if the majority of the class insist Boston or Cambridge you may count on my being present. Understand that! Our classmate F. C. Weiss, VI, built ninety miles of one hundred and ten thousand volt transmission line through northern Alabama wilderness in ninety days, and that is going some. Long line, Kitty. Am very busy but always have a day off to entertain when a 1913 man can get that close to Houston."

Charles L. Burdick, III, spent five months in Chili, and has returned now to be permanently located in New York as research engineer for the Chili Exploration Company.—Fay Williams was discharged from the Ordnance Department, United States army, after two years service and is assistant superintendent of the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company of Watertown, Mass.—After having built two sawmills in France and operated three of them, A. M. Mutersbaugh, I, is back in Lake Charles, La. He was married this summer, and we regret that his announcement has gone astray, so that we cannot give the lady's name.—Gene Macdonald, I, left the latter part of October for Florida where he is to do some work for the Highway Commission of that state.—George A. Taylor, II, is at Rockhill, S. C., holding a position as engineer with the Anderson Motor Car Company.—E. C. Gere, I, is a first lieutenant in the regular army stationed at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P. I. He expects to resign from the army shortly and return to this country.—George B. Sampson, II, is selling Fords in New Britain, Conn. He is looking forward to the old ball game for our reunion next summer. He suggests that inasmuch as so many men are married the teams would have to be made up of men who have children and men who have none. This seems to be a good suggestion.—David V. Nason, X, is a member of the firm of Helburne Thompson Company, sheepskin tanners, with factories at Salem, Mass., Johnstown, New York, and Gloversville, New York.—"Jimmy" Russell, II, is general manager of the Claysmith Company, Incorporated, at West New Brighton, New York.—Dick Cross, VI, is holding forth in Madrid. He is in charge of Spanish business for the Aluminum Company of America.

Y. H. Hsin, I, is the Hankow Branch Manager of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company, Limited.—Edward Germain, II, is general manager of the Harlan Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Limited, located at Wilmington, Del.—Lee Bowman, IV, is architectural draftsman with C. R. Whitcher of Manchester, N. H.—When we heard from him in August, Arthur Carpenter, X, was just back from fifteen months' service in France. He did not then know where he was to be located.—Austin K. Wardwell, I, after having made two trips to France as assistant navigator, United States Ship "Mercury," is back in New York City in the construction department of the Erie Railroad.

L. H. Lehmaier, III, is the Australian representative of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City.—The engagement is announced of Miss Florence L. Daub to Captain Francis H. Achard, VI, who has recently returned from France.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1914

H. B. RICHMOND, Secretary, 12 George Street, Medford, Mass.

ELMER E. DAWSON, Jr., Assistant Secretary  
28 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.

## Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Let's go! We're off!

It has often been said that it takes a college graduate five years to find himself. Our five years are spent. We have found ourselves and now we must be prepared to make every step an advance. If we have floundered through the mud for five years it has been only to place ourselves on a firmer foundation stone. As we have gone forward we have come to realize more and more how valuable are the friendships we made on Rogers steps. It is with increasing interest that we look in each issue of the REVIEW for the notes from our classmates. Fourteen places itself on record as agreeing to do its full share in the work of the Alumni Association and to aid in making the official publication — the REVIEW — a success.

When your secretary took over his duties at the time of the five year reunion he found that the class list was very much out of date. He also found that there were many members of the class who were not subscribers to the REVIEW. To bring about a reorganization a questionnaire was sent out to about five hundred men who have been associated with 1914. In order to insure that each questionnaire would reach its destination or be returned to the secretary these questionnaires were sent by first class mail. A return stamped envelope was enclosed with each blank. It is accordingly fair to assume that any questionnaire which did not return unclaimed or filled out had been received by the person to whom it was sent. The cards of those persons whose questionnaires have not returned have been placed in an inactive file. If your card is in that file and you desire to have it removed please send in your questionnaire at once.

To every person who returned his questionnaire a copy of this issue of the REVIEW is being sent. To those who are non-subscribers a letter is being mailed inviting them to join the class circle by subscribing to the REVIEW. It is endeavored to have every active member of 1914 a subscriber.

When the questionnaire was sent out it was planned to use the data in compiling a register of 1914 men. Owing to the fact that the replies have been somewhat slow in coming in, and as it is very probable that a complete alumni register will be published at an early date, this plan has been abandoned. The current addresses of the entire class will be published in the REVIEW. By following this list from month to month it will be possible for every member to have an up-to-date address list. Other features as covered by the questionnaire will appear from time to time.

WARNING! The secretary is going to assume that the data as furnished by you on your questionnaire will remain unchanged unless you notify him to the contrary. If next spring or summer you should see published in the REVIEW some facts about yourself which are three or four months out of date, do not blame the secretary. Please notify him of all changes in the original information as furnished by you. If you change your address it is not necessary to write two letters, one to the class secretary and one to the REVIEW. Write only to the class secretary and request him to have your REVIEW mailing address changed.

Because of the great conflict through which the world has just passed our list of classmates who have departed from us is unusually large. This list already contains twenty-eight names as follows:

## IN MEMORIAM

EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER, I, October 22, 1918. Died of disease. A. E. F.  
 GEORGE ALBERT BEACH, II, January 22, 1918. Airplane accident. A. E. F.  
 CHAUNCY DAVIS BRYANT, XI, January 14, 1918. Ptomaine poisoning. A. E. F.  
 RICHARD BELMONT CATTON, VI, May 1, 1919. Died of disease. A. E. F.  
 JAMES BARTON CHADWICK, II, November 4, 1918. Pneumonia. In army.  
 AXEL CORNELIUS ECKLOND, VI, March, 1912.  
 ROBERT TURNBULL GOOKIN, V, December 12, 1918. Pneumonia.  
 GORDON BAKER GREENOUGH, X, May 1, 1918. Pneumonia. In army.  
 THEODORE HERVEY GUETHING, II, October 15, 1918. Pneumonia. In army.  
 WILLIAM WEST HAMILTON, VI, 1916.  
 EDWARD ALEXANDER INGHAM, VII, January 2, 1919.  
 JOHN GEORGE KELLY, JR., I, March 18, 1918. Automobile accident. A. E. F.  
 MYER LEVINSON, X, October 4, 1915. Melancholia.  
 GEORGE LEWIS MACKAY, IV, April 17, 1918. Killed in action. A. E. F.  
 BENJAMIN STANLEY MANN, III, December 4, 1917. Consumption.  
 ERIC WIER MASON, III, August 12, 1917. Died of wounds. British Army.  
 ERALBERT TALMADGE MILLER, I, October 13, 1918. Automobile accident. In army.  
 ALFRED STANDISH MILLIKEN, I, March 30, 1918. Killed in action. A. E. F.  
 NEWELL WILLARD ROGERS, VI, August 1, 1918. Airplane accident. In army.  
 LEO SALOMAN, I, 1917.  
 FRED EUGENE SAUER, JR., I, January 30, 1919. Pneumonia.  
 WERNER THEODORE SCHAURTE, II.  
 BENJAMIN SILVERMAN, II, January 15, 1919. At sea.  
 JOHN BOUVE TENNEY, II, March 19, 1917. Accident at Scranton, Pa.  
 LEON HUBERT WEBBER, VI, January 13, 1919. Pneumonia. In navy.  
 HAGEN BARNES WOODWORTH, I, July 26, 1912. Died of disease.  
 HAROLD ROLLIN WORSLEY, I, February 9, 1919. Pneumonia.  
 FONG TEH YEH, XIII.

The secretary wishes to extend the sympathy of the class to W. P. Houston, I; and to H. M. Keating, X, who have both been so unfortunate as to lose their wives during the past year. Sympathy is also extended to F. C. Atwood, XIV, and to Mrs. Atwood, who lost their only child on May 26, at the age of two weeks.

Our president, A. C. Dorrance, X, has taken up a new field of endeavor. He is now at Gloucester, Mass., as superintendent of the canning department of the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. Those who have been to Gloucester and have seen the size of the fishing industry there can well appreciate that Buck has a man-sized job.

S. W. Stanyan, VI, has resigned as head of the efficiency department of the American Can Co.'s Boston factory and is now doing similar work on a larger scale with the B. F. Goodrich Co. in Akron, Ohio. If he shows as much efficiency at Akron as he did in sleeping through Charlie Cross' lectures we know that the price of automobile tires will show a decided decrease.

Stanyan was not the only sleeper in those lectures. His side partner, E. I. Staples, VI, was a good sleeper too. Just to show that he is repentant Stape has signed up with the Case School of Applied Science as assistant professor of Electrical Engineering.

Dean Fales, II, too, is in the teaching game. He is still at Massachusetts Institute of Technology as instructor in Mechanical Engineering. Dean just cannot keep away from the 'Stute. On his questionnaire he made several statements supposedly authentic, then proceeded to state that an instructor was only equal to

one-fourth of a street car conductor and accordingly advised us to overlook his statements. Cheer up, Dean, with the ten million dollar endowment salaries will be raised at least half of the decreased value of the dollar.

Walter Joseph Hauser, IV, has left the 'Stute and now enjoys the title of "Member of Egyptian Expedition to dig at Luxor for the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York City." Sorry to learn that the Museum has been removed from Central Park, but hope that it is discovered somewhere in the diggings. While you are digging, Walter, please keep your eye out for those members of this class who have not returned their questionnaires.

Just to make sure that you will remember which is which we will report that Walter George Hauser, VI, is assistant to the vice-president of the American Pin Co., at Waterville, Conn. Joe was the industrious architect, and George was a pal of Jimmie Judge, VI. Jimmie is the boy who furnished the secretary with all of the letter and questionnaire paper, as well as with several thousand envelopes. Extra fine glue on some of those envelopes.

G. K. Perley, VI, has resigned as superintendent of Bird & Sons' Norwood plant and is now with the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co. at Roxbury, Mass. A. P. Shepard, VI, has also left Bird & Sons and is now with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. at Boston. P. H. Taylor, II, however, has returned from France and is back with Bird & Sons, as plant engineer, at their East Walpole, Mass., plant.

A. H. Waitt, V, is still as active as ever. Now that he has received his discharge as a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service he is with the Avery Chemical Co. of Boston, in their sales department.

L. B. Duff, III, has also received his discharge as a captain in the Chemical Warfare Service and is with S. E. Duff, Consulting Engineer in Pittsburg. Duff believes in keeping up a good custom and has named his son, Levi Bird Duff, IV.

Ross H. Dickson, X, reports from the Tech Club of New York that he is still in the Ordnance Department of the Army as a captain. Dick wrote us a very interesting letter furnishing material for several items of these notes. Let every one do the same.

Howell Taylor, IV, does the best he can in this respect. When he found that he could not attend the reunion he wrote a very interesting letter, then when the questionnaire came out he sent in some more facts. He is in business for himself as advertising counsellor in Adrian, Michigan. The class wishes you the best of success, Taylor, and we know that you are making good.

V. M. F. Tallman, VI, is still with the Worcester Electric Light Co., as power sales engineer. He is one of the very few in the class who are still on their original jobs, — positions, I suppose they call them by this time. A large number of the class on the other hand have been employed in five different places, in most cases one of which is Uncle Sam, 1917-1919. To come back to Tallman, we wonder if he sings as well as ever and still has the curls which the girls used to adore.

Our ex-secretary is with Ballinger & Perrot, of Philadelphia, but has been stationed at Ballston Spa, New York, as resident engineer on a factory construction job. Cal reports that he is still single. Moving from place to place helps. Your present secretary always tries it as a last resort.

C. A. Corney, VI, is still with Stone & Webster, as an electrical engineer and has risen high enough to have his name on the door. Chet's main interest just now, however, is at home where he has Chester Albert, Jr., born on July 11.

H. A. Morrison, II, is transportation manager for the Scovill Manufacturing Co., at Waterbury, Conn. Bogs wants the class to start an anti-prohibition campaign. For the sake of the Course IV afternoon teas it is necessary for the class to remain non-

partisan. You might consult Dean Fales, or in a great emergency try Van Etten, Bogs.

Henry L. Gardner, I, writes that he has been wandering around the earth with no really permanent address, occupation, or habits, but that he has now settled down and is assistant chief draftsman for the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co., at Springfield, Mass.

P. H. Hsu, V, is research chemist in joint charge of experimental soap plant of the Procter & Gamble Co., at Cincinnati, Ohio. Hsu beseeches us to put some more life in 1914. The life is there Hsu, but it takes TNT to get it out. It is well on its way as the excellent war record of 1914 shows. If any new methods must be used we will try soap next. Please submit quotation and confidential discount on kind and amount required.

H. M. Langdon, VI, is still with the same company that he was five years ago. He is with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., at Brockton, Mass.

E. C. Wentz, VI, too is in telephone work. He is with the Western Electric Co., in New York City, as a research engineer. On his questionnaire Wentz reports under "Date of marriage" — "No further progress to report." If you cannot find any other prospects why not look around your own office. The secretary has seen several there which might pass in a subway jam.

D. F. Gould, X, is a research chemist with the Barrett Co., in Philadelphia. Dave is married and the proud father of a year-old daughter.

Philip M. Currier, VI, is an electrical engineer with the General Electric Co., at Schenectady. Phil was married on the day we had our outing at Nantasket this spring. Next time please postpone the event one day so as to attend all reunions.

Our once famous merchant, Russell Alden Trufant, I, turns up as chief engineer of the Llano Grande Plantation at Mercedes, Texas. He has asked the secretary to notify all of his former customers that he is no longer in the second-hand clothing business and that all former patrons are recommended to try Max Keezer. Our only objection to that is that we no longer have any second-hand clothing to barter. We wear them down to the patches now. Trufant is also married and has an eight-months-old daughter. Daughter has not inherited her father's good looks.

Albert Emerson Schallenberg, II, writes that he had his name changed by court order to Albert Emerson. He is with the Vacuum Oil Co., as Technical Assistant Manager of the Western Division, with his office in the Fisher Building at Chicago.

R. D. MacCart, VI, and C. H. Chatfield, II, are still at Washington as Lieutenants, j. g., United States Naval Reserve Force. Both are aeronautical engineers in the aviation section of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. We understand that Chat developed such a fondness for the water while using up those tickets on the swan boats in the Boston Public Gardens that he cannot bear to leave the navy. Still the navy is not as wet as it used to be. MacCart, writes "Chatfield is a different man from what he was in his college days. Take my word, for I live with him and try to keep him on the straight and narrow path." We take it that Chat must be looking at some of the Washington yeomanettes out of the corner of his eye. Your secretary uses blinders when in the capital city.

Charlie Fiske, II, came back strong with his questionnaire. We know that we can rely on him to send in a few notes from time to time. We wish that some of the rest of the class would do the same thing. Charlie is manager of the Chicago district for the Federal Liquidating Association, Inc. of Washington, D. C. His office is in the Harris Trust Building, Chicago. Best of luck to you, Charlie, in your new enterprise. To those who are thinking that they are holding records we would remind the class that Charles Parker Fiske, Jr., has already passed his second birthday.

H. D. Swift, II, notifies us that, since he graduated with 1915, he has paid

dues and affiliated himself with that class. Swift is with the National Conduit and Cable Co., at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

E. M. Fisk, II, is an engineering assistant with the Western Union Telegraph Co., in New York City. 1914 seems to be strong on the telephone and telegraph game.

Bill Price, X, alias William Henry, sends greetings from Akron, Ohio, where he is a chemist and engineer for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

R. F. Zecha, VI, has received his discharge from the navy, but has gone to work again for the government as submarine engineer for the Navy Department. He is stationed at Fore River, Quincy, Mass. The members of the class who attended the reunion had the pleasure of meeting his bride; the rest of the class, and Course VI in particular, will be pleased to know that Zec was married this spring. Good luck to you, Zecha. Perhaps some of the rest of the class will wake up now.

C. W. Ricker, VI, is still at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is an instructor in electrical engineering and is the big noise in the electrical engineering laboratory. We understand that he has been unable to find any one to replace Mr. Perry in the red ink contest. How tame the "lab" must be with no Perry or Terwilliger to correct reports! Good Old Days! (?)

A. R. Stubbs, XI, is with the First National Bank of Boston, but has been temporarily loaned to Tech to aid in the Endowment Fund Campaign. Art gave a very interesting talk to the members of the Alumni Council at a special meeting on September 29. He has also made trips to various centers where Massachusetts Institute of Technology men are located and has obtained, as well as given, some very interesting facts in regard to the campaign. With such an active man as Stubbs on this campaign fund committee every Fourteen man will feel sure that the fund will certainly be raised. The fact that Fourteen has been honored with one of its members in such an important position on the fund campaign committee has another meaning for the class. It means that every Fourteen man must back Stubbs to the limit. Not only is it expected that we will all do our parts but we must make this fact a matter of record early in the campaign so that the efforts of the committee can be devoted to other channels.

Ralph D. Salisbury, IV, announces that he is the proud father of a nine and one-eighth pound daughter, born on September 13. Congratulations! Salisbury is with Albert Kahn, architect, in Detroit, Mich.

H. A. Affel, VI, was three days ahead of Salisbury. He announced the birth of a son, Herman Andrew, Jr., on September 10. Congratulations also! Affel is an engineer in the Development and Research Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., in New York City.

Think this over! Although a return stamp was enclosed, only about fifty per cent of the class have replied to their questionnaires. In the first month after the blanks were sent out less than twenty-five per cent of the 1914 men had replied to the Technology War Record Committee. Considerably over fifty per cent of the class fail to subscribe for the REVIEW. Are you one of those persons who take great delight in informing others that you are a Massachusetts Institute of Technology man and then within the walls of your own quiet home nonchalantly throw the Massachusetts Institute of Technology questionnaires and REVIEW bills into the wastebasket? Let us get together now and show some action. The past has gone, we are face to face with an active future. Let us start fresh again by replying today to the questionnaires which we still have unanswered and then when we receive our bills for the REVIEW for 1920 let us pay them promptly. If we are to succeed we must maintain our liaison.

## NEW ADDRESSES

The following list represents those men who had replied to their questionnaires up to October 5, and had signified their desire to keep in touch with 1914 affairs:

P. H. Adams, 125 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Affel, VI, 54 Downing Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. R. Aldrich, III, Wisconsin Geological Survey, Science Hall, Madison, Wis.; F. C. Atwood, XIV, 110 Brookline Avenue, Boston Mass.

L. S. Baird, II, 288 West Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.; H. J. Baker, VI, The Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Barker, IV, 329 Bewick Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; R. D. Bates, XI, General Delivery, Nitro, West Va.; N. E. Baxter, II, Baldwin Locomotive Works, 500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Beard, I, 3337 Stevens Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph Beaudette, VI, 130 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.; P. F. Benedict, I, 491 Belmont Street, Belmont, Mass.; H. T. Bent, XIII, office of Assistant Superintendent of Hull Construction, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.; C. M. Berry, VI, Room 510, 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Besosa, X, A. Besosa & Co., 205 West 80th Street, New York City; F. C. Blomquist, I, 25 Washington Street, South Charleston, West Va.; F. W. Bommer, X, Converse Rubber Shoe Co., Malden, Mass.; H. G. Borden, I, 383 East Merrimac Street, Lowell, Mass.; E. W. Bowler, XI, 22 Court Street, Dedham, Mass.; E. M. Boyd, II, 7 Westbourne Road, Newton Centre, Mass.; M. M. Braff, V, Apartment 24, 20 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass.; J. J. R. Bristow, X, Procter & Gamble, Kansas City, Kan.; W. C. Broga, XIV, 67 Hillcroft Avenue, Worcester, Mass.; H. F. Brown, I, 22 Franklin Street, Framingham, Mass.; L. W. Burnham, Captain United States Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. H. Burns, X, 400 Fayette National Bank Building, Lexington, Ky.

C. J. Callahan, XI, Ballanger & Perrot, Ballston Spa, New York; Ross Campbell, X, 171 Cabot Street, Holyoke, Mass.; H. N. Calver, XI, 600 West 136th Street, New York City; F. A. Chandler, IV, 66 Glenville Avenue, Allston, Mass.; L. D. Charm, VI, 82 Wildwood Street, Mattapan, Mass.; C. H. Chatfield, II, 1823 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; T. L. Chase, I, 15 Peabody Street, Newton, Mass.; J. S. Churchill, X, Van Everen, Fish & Hildreth, 53 State Street, Boston, Mass.; F. C. Cleverly, XIII, United States Shipping Board, Houston, Texas; Harold Cohen, XIV, 66 Summit Street, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. E. G. Collins, III, 170 Colorado Boulevard, Denver, Col.; O. E. Conklin, VIII, The Du Pont Co., Porlin, N. J.; C. A. Corney, VI, 147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Creighton, III, 420 Spruce Street, Steelton, Penn.; E. C. Crocker, XIV, 92 Swan Street, Everett, Mass.; C. F. Crommett, II, P. O. Box 193, Elizabeth, West Va.; D. G. Crowell, X, 28 Everett Avenue, Winchester, Mass.; R. J. Cunningham, I, 126 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. H. Currier, II, 204 Prince George Street, Annapolis, Md.; P. M. Currier, VI, Lighting Engineering Department, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

H. J. Danforth, VI, 17 South New Hampshire Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; C. C. Davis, X, 146 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Mass.; C. P. Davis, X, 33 Arlington Street, Cambridge, Mass.; J. A. Deckop, V, 41 Goodrich Street, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. I. DeLamater, 141 South Syndicate Avenue, Fort William, Ontario, Canada; A. W. Devine, II, 20 Earl Street, Malden, Mass.; G. C. Derry, VI, B. F. Sturtevant Co., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City; R. H. Dickson, X, Technology Club of New York City, 17 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.; Thorn Dickson, I, Bismark, North Dakota; D. R. Dixon, XI, Claremont, N. H.; R. C. Doremus, II, 1st Lieutenant Ordnance, Production Division, Artillery Section, Detroit

District, Ordnance Office, Ford Motor Co., Highland Park, Mich; A. C. Dorrance, X, Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass.; D. W. Douglas, II, W. E. Douglas, 214 Broadway, New York City; L. L. Downing, II, 30 Bowdoin Street, Cambridge, Mass.; L. B. Duff, I, 139 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Penn.; F. E. Dunn, I, Tacajo Sugar Corporation, Tacajo, Oriente, Cuba.

J. W. Easter, VI, 618 Continental Building, Baltimore, Md.; W. N. Eichorn, XI, 93 Broad Street, Woodbury, N. J.; Albert Emerson, II, 1422 Lunt Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Emerson, VI, 32 Uintah Apartments, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dean A. Fales, II, 145 Highland Street, West Newton, Mass.; L. D. Faunce, IV, 437 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.; R. J. Favorite, II, 40 Channing Street, New London, Conn.; H. V. Fay, IV, 72 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.; J. P. Fish, VI, 6 Fuller Street, Brockton, Mass.; C. P. Fiske, II, 617 Harris Trust Building, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Fisk, II, Room 1915, 195 Broadway, New York City; E. N. Frank, X, 3809 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. D. Froom, Fernwood Farm, North Billerica, Mass.; Constance Fuller, IV (Mrs. P. S. Howes), 243 High Street, Holyoke, Mass.

H. L. Gardner, I, 415 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Mass.; H. T. Gazarian, II, 110 State Street, Boston, Mass.; J. E. W. Giffels, II, Federal Paper Board Co., Bogota, N. J.; F. P. Gilbert, XI, T. F. Bowe, Association Building, Rutherford, N. J.; S. M. Ginsburg, X, 1360 Ogden Avenue, New York City; R. C. Goeth, IV, The Walter Tips Co., Austin, Texas; D. F. Gould, X, 4433 Paul Street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Graham, 553 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Mass.; D. R. DesGranges, IV, 7 Newsome Park, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; L. J. Greenwood, Greenwood's Garage, Main Street, Walpole, Mass.; Maynard Griffith, IX, P. O. Box 76, Alameda, Calif.

J. A. Hadley, II, Worcester Gas Light Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. C. Hadley, VI, P. O. Box 752, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. J. Hahn, VI, 217 North Bellevue Boulevard, Mobile, Ala.; H. H. Hall, II, Aluminum Club, New Kensington, Penn.; L. S. Hall, II, 16 South Street, Concord, N. H.; O. C. Hall, VI, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Providence, R. I.; L. F. Hamilton, V, 53 Randolph Street, Arlington, Mass.; A. S. Hammond, VI, Lake City, Hinsdale County, Colo.; G. W. Harding, II, United States Radiator Corporation, 301 Architects Building, Park Avenue, New York City; R. E. Hardy, I, 115 Chestnut Street, Andover, Mass.; H. L. Harlow, II, 59 Mt. Vernon Street, Malden, Mass.; W. G. Hauser, VI, 879 Watertown Avenue, Waterbury, Conn.; W. J. Hauser, IV, 5 Carson Street, Dorchester, Mass.; E. D. Hayward, I, The Koster Co., Soerabaya, Java, Netherlands, East India; A. N. Henriksen, II, 281 Princeton Street, East Boston, Mass.; J. W. Hines, VI, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York City; J. W. Horton, XIV, 105 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.; W. P. Houston, I, 7 Highland Avenue, Stoneham, Mass.; P. H. Hsu, V, 3437 Wilson Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. W. Huchins, I, 40 Crawford Street, Roxbury, Mass.; C. B. Hull, IV, 49 Sachem Street, Norwich, Conn.; F. L. Hurlbutt, II, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.

James Isaacs, X, 14 Ivy Close, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

A. W. Johnson, II, 13 Linden Street, South Boston, Mass.; J. A. Judge, VI, Highland Manufacturing Co., 525 Main Street, Holyoke, Mass.

F. P. Karns, II, P. O. Box 533, Franklin, Pa.; H. M. Keating, X, Mittineague, Mass.; W. P. Keith, X, 1042 West Market Street, Akron, Ohio; Ernest Kerr, II, 805 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.; H. C. Klipstein, X, 644 Greenwich Street, New York City.

H. M. Langdon, VI, 30 Brett Street, Brockton, Mass.; W. H. Leathers, II,

Niles Bement, Pond Co., 111 Broadway, New York City; C. S. Lee, III, Box 97, Clarksdale, Ariz.; Malcolm Lewis, VII, 253 Madison Avenue, New York City; M. B. Lewis, VI, 7 Walnut Street, Westerly, R. I.; R. M. Linnell, XIV, 15 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Long, I, American-La France Fire Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y.; I. H. Lovett, VI, 231 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.; W. E. Lucas, II, care of Mrs. D. A. Tomlinson, 910 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

R. D. McCart, II (Lieut. j. g.), Bureau of Construction and Repair (Aviation) Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Percy McCullough, VI, Weston, Mass.; D. R. McEnary, IV, 2324 Pleasant Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. R. McEwen, II, Wellsville, N. Y.; C. K. McFarlin, I, 170 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.; R. A. McMenimen, X, Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar Street, New York City; W. L. McPherrin, II, Reynolds Wire Co., Dixon, Ill.; F. F. Mackentepe, V, Swenson Evaporating Co., 945 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. MacKinnon, IV, Liberty Shipbuilding Co., Wilmington, Del.; N. D. MacLeod, II, 290 Irving Avenue, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Magoon, care of Mr. D. A. Meeker, Atwood, Ill.; C. G. Maier, XIV, Phelps Dodge Corporation, 99 John Street, New York City; L. F. Marsh, II, 53 Pequossette Street, Watertown, Mass.; J. E. Marstolf, IV, 512 Third Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.; J. R. Masferrer, II, Guantanamo Sugar Co., Guantanamo, Cuba; M. S. Maxim, II, 118 North Street, Medford Hillside, Mass.; J. E. May, I, Yalesville, Conn.; H. A. Mayer, XIV, Mallory Hotel, Portland, Ore.; D. H. N. Mayo, II, 295 Seminole Street, Detroit, Mich.; F. D. Mendenhall, I, United States Forest Service, Denver, Col.; S. W. Merrill, 206 Summer Street, Newton Centre, Mass.; R. E. Merry, I, 41 Dover Street, West Somerville, Mass.; A. H. Miller, II, 36 Greenwood Avenue, Zanesville, Ohio; E. A. Mitchell, VI, 201 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; R. W. Moorehouse, X, 950 Foulkrod Street, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; P. E. Morrill, I, Bemis Bag Co., 601 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Morrison, II, 38 Crescent Street, Waterbury, Conn.; W. V. Murphey, VI, 255 East Main Street, New Britain, Conn. E. M. Newlin, VI, 15 South Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. W. Olesn, II, 28 Symonds Street, Salem, Mass.

Israel Paris, XIV, United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Parsell, II, 235 Park Street, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Parsons, VII, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. L. O. Patten, II, 11 Holmes Street, Malden, Mass.; A. F. Peaslee, I, Box 28, Route 2, Las Ammas, Col.; R. W. Peatross, II, 1606 South Western Life Building, Dallas, Texas; G. K. Perley, VI, Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co., Roxbury, Mass.; R. H. Perry, II, 321 Prospect Street, Torrington, Conn.; A. F. Petts, II, 123 South Street, Fitchburg, Mass.; P. S. Platt, VII, 600 Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pa.; W. H. Price, X, 193 West Market Street, Akron, Ohio.

F. A. Ralton, I, 284 High Street, Lawrence, Mass.; B. T. Rauber, X, Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York City; E. J. Reardon, 195 Erie Street, Cambridge, Mass.; J. B. Reber, II, 11 Jefferson Street, Auburn, N. Y.; L. M. Richardson, I, 17 Allston Heights, Allston, Mass.; H. B. Richmond, VI, 12 George Street, Medford, Mass.; C. W. Ricker, VI, 65 Newport Street, Arlington, Mass.; C. P. Ross, III, 1404 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; H. N. Ross, X, 735 Harrison Avenue, Beloit, Wis.; C. F. Ruoff, XIV, 321 West Main Street, Johnstown, N. Y.; H. R. Russell, 94 West Street, Ilion, N. Y.; P. A. Russell, I, 715 High Street, Dedham, Mass.

H. C. Sampson, I, P. O. Box 373, Mercedes, Texas; R. D. Salisbury, IV, 99 Fremont Place, Detroit, Mich.; M. J. Sayward, II, 279 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. L. Scannell, XII, 174 Princeton Street, Lowell, Mass.; A. E. Schallenbach, II (see Albert Emerson); T. J. Schack, I, Public Works Department, Mare Island

Navy Yard, Cal.; G. C. Shedd, XIV, Keene, N. H.; A. P. Shepard, VI, 16 Trent Street, Arlington, Mass.; E. F. Shuster, 95 Avon Street, New Haven, Conn.; W. A. Simpson, X, 4922A Laclede Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; C. L. Smith, VI, 107 Main Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; M. S. Smith, XIII, 16 Holten Street, Danvers, Mass.; P. R. Smith, II, 21 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. W. Snow, I, Bond & Goodwin, 111 Broadway, New York City; W. A. Snow, II, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; E. E. Snyder, X, 31 Newtonville Avenue, Newton, Mass.; F. S. Somerby, I, The Donaldson School, Ilchester, Md.; S. J. Spitz, X, 1400 Grand Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. K. Springfield, I, 311 Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas; S. W. Stanyan, VI, 66 Aqueduct Street, Akron, Ohio; E. I. Staples, VI, 38 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.; A. T. Stearns, V, 59 Beaumont Street, Dorchester Centre, Mass.; H. L. Stone, I, 2814 Main Street, Stratford, Conn.; H. G. Storke, II, Perry, Parsons & Storke, 78 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.; O. E. Strahlmann, II, Bacon & Strahlmann, 1127 W. O. W. Building, Omaha, Neb.; A. R. Stubbs, XI, First National Bank, Boston, Mass.; D. J. Stump, II, International Engineering Works, Framingham, Mass.; D. L. Sutherland, II, 1819 South DuPont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. V. Swift, I, 112 Winthrop Road, Brookline, Mass.

V. M. F. Tallman, VI, Worcester Electric Light Co., 11 Foster Street, Worcester, Mass.; P. H. Taylor, II, Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.; S. H. Taylor, IV, Adrian, Mich.; C. F. Thompson, III, Phelps Dodge Corporation, Tyrone, New Mexico; W. G. Tirrell, I, South Chatham, Mass.; R. V. Townsend, X, 2118 South State Street, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. L. Travis, VI, The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.; Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. W. Treat, II, Stroud & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. S. True, II, 54 Lake Street, Arlington, Mass.; R. A. Trufant, I, P. O. Box 393, Mercedes, Texas; E. O. Turner, I, Harvard, Mass.; J. H. H. Turner, II, 42 Maple Street, Auburndale, Mass.; R. H. Tuttle, II, Scovell, Wellington Co., 110 State Street, Boston, Mass.

F. J. Van Etten, I, 153 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

A. H. Waite, V, 27 Oakland Street, Medford, Mass.; C. J. Walton, VI, 116 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood, N. J.; L. F. Walsh, I, 5 Woodville Street, Roxbury, Mass.; Harold Warren, II, 11 Outlook Road, Swampscott, Mass.; W. H. Warren, II, 1st Lieut. United States Army, Governors Island, New York City; B. H. Waterbury, II, 45 Eleventh Street, Franklin, Pa.; L. K. Webber, II, 2 Lincoln Place, Decatur, Ill.; R. E. Wells, III, American Smelting and Refining Co., Murray, Utah; E. C. Wente, VI, Western Electric Co., 463 West Street, New York City; R. H. Wheeler, Derby & Robinson, 20 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Francis Whitten, IV, 40 Central Street, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Wiggin, Chelmsford, Mass.; C. H. Wilkins, II, 62 Page Road, Newtonville, Mass.; H. S. Wilkins, XIV, 98 Central Street, Somerville, Mass.; F. W. Williams, XI, 1155 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.; H. S. Willis, V, 26 Stearns Avenue, Lawrence, Mass.; J. E. Wood, IV, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Roland Woodward, II, 1314 West Tenth Street, Wilmington, Del.; H. M. Wyde, X, 1298 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, Mass.

R. F. Zecha, VI, 60 Davis Street, Wollaston, Mass.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1915

WILLIAM B. SPENCER, Secretary, 527 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.

FRANCIS P. SCULLY, Assistant Secretary, 5 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Are you making your plans to attend the five year reunion, next spring?

Have you returned your War Record Questionnaire? Do it now.

"Dig in deep," help make the Alumni Endowment Fund a success—\$4,000,000 by January 1.

Now let's all listen to the gossip. A little blue envelope, not a bluebird, arrived the other day saying, "Announcing the arrival of Meralyn Breck Dalton on August 28, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Dalton." Congratulations, "Jack" and Mrs. Dalton, best wishes from 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Stone of Winchester, Mass., announced the marriage of their daughter Charlotte to "Pop" Wood on Tuesday evening, September 16, 1919, in Winchester, Mass.—Alfred Nye also has been giving the parson a little business aside from preaching. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Douglas of Acushnet, Mass., announce the marriage of their daughter Irene to "Alfie" on the 15th of September, 1919. We extend the best wishes of 1915 to the newlyweds and may they have much happiness in benedictive life. We would propose a toast to their health, but what's the use when all we could get would be soda or spring water?

"Jim" Tobey has left the quiet, restful town of East Orange, N. J., and has gone to that terrible city of Washington, D. C., as assistant to Dr. Livingston Farrand, director of the American Red Cross. His work is in connection with the development of the public health program of the Red Cross. We hope that Jim does not get mixed up in any race riots, or Senatorial fights, or League of Nations, or anything.

We wrote to Parry Kellar to inform us who were out in Akron, Ohio, nowadays. He writes:

At the time there are five 1915 fellows with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. In the main plant in Akron there are H. E. Morse, II, F. L. Cook, II, Norris Kimball, II, and H. D. Wheeler, II, is at the Toronto plant in Canada. Morse and Kimball are connected with the Mechanical Goods Department, while Cook and myself are in the auto and truck tire end of the game.

Morse and Kimball have been with the company since graduation, while Fred Cook and myself are newcomers, coming directly on our discharge from the army.

Cook has done a little track work since he has been in Akron, and I understand that he has performed very creditably, particularly in a meet in Gary, Ind. where the Goodyear representatives came through with first honors.

Here is a nice letter from Tisdale, postmarked "State Department of Health, Charleston, W. Va.":

It has been some time since you have heard from the two sanitary engineers, Wardle and Tisdale. I believe that the big Cabin Creek Flood in West Virginia, shortly after we arrived, was the first big job we had in connection with flood sanitation.

On September 1, 1919, due to the resignation of Mr. Tolman, '13, from the position of director and chief engineer for the Division, changes resulted within the department, Wardle being made chief engineer and I director of the department.

The new public health law passed by the West Virginia legislature requires that all new water systems, purification plants, sewerage systems and disposal plants must have our approval before construction is started. At this time, therefore, when all municipal activities are speeding up, we are having our hands full to properly handle the work. Wardle is away on a three weeks' field trip at present.

A good many Tech men are coming into West Virginia these days and we manage to get a bunch together for a dinner about once a month at the Edgewood Country Club. I thought West Virginia was rather rough in spots with frequent holdups, moonshine joints, etc., but from all recent reports, Boston, with its police upheaval, has a little edge on even the hills and mountains here.

Best regards and I hope to get back to the "Hub" for the Reunion. Remember Wardle and myself to all '15ers.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

### 1916

JAMES M. EVANS, Secretary, 1916 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

DONALD B. WEBSTER, Assistant Secretary, 18 Clarendon Street, Malden, Mass.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

No report from the secretary.

E. L. Kaula, Class of 1916, is leaving San Francisco for Sydney, Australia, on November 11, next, representing the Texas Company. He is to be in charge of their railroad business in Australia and expects to remain in Australia for three years.

While at the Institute Kaula was a member of the Phi Beta Epsilon Fraternity and was author of Tech's show entitled "A Royal Johnny."

Donald B. Webster, 1916, who was track manager while at the Institute, expects to start on the 3d of November with the United States Rubber Export Company, Ltd., in New York City. Several other Tech men are connected with the same company, among them being "Ned" Huxley, '08, Ray Willis, '98, and Otto C. Lorenz, '18.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards of New Brighton, S. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Diana Elmendorf Richards, to Eugene Willett Van Court Lucas, Jr., Course I, son of Colonel Lucas. Miss Richards is a graduate of Miss Spence's School and a member of the Junior League, also of the Amateur Comedy Club. Her father was formerly superintendent of banks.

Mr. Lucas was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1916 and saw two years of active service in France. He is a member of the University Club and is now connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

### 1917

WALTER L. MEDDING, Secretary, 601st Regiment, Beaune, France.

A. E. KEATING, Assistant Secretary, 893 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

No report from the Secretary. H. E. Lobdell, and Johnnie DeBell sent the following:

Now that hostilities are over, and every one is settling down, there is time for each 1917 man to tell Technology what he is doing. Don't wait for the next REVIEW,

but write at once to Art Keating, 893 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport. He wants to hear from you and know where you are—just like everybody else in the class. And right here let us say that one week ago, 1917 led in the number of replies to the “dope” requests for Harry Tyler’s War Record production with a total of two hundred and twenty-five, but 1918 is creeping up on us. Look out! Remember Field Day, 1914.

W. F. Johnson, 1st Lieutenant, 15th Infantry, was married on August 18 to Miss Frances Hyatt of West Hoboken, N. J. Johnson served in the Coast Artillery Corps, and later in the 13th Infantry, during the war. He has now been assigned to the 15th Infantry with station at Shanghai, and is en route with Mrs. Johnson to China, via Honolulu and the Philippines.

A. K. Althouse is in the coal business at Norristown, Pa.—Frank Conaty is married, but hasn’t written us about it yet; likewise Tubby Strout.—Ed Tuttle is a “two-striper” in the Naval Air Service, and says he has spent most of the last three months in trying to get separated from the Service. He can be reached, care of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.—Last July, Claude Roberts, Captain Ordnance, was assistant G-4, American forces in Germany, at Coblenz, supervising and correlating the various munitions dumps along the Rhine. It is expected that he is organizing a real Tech Show to open soon in Berlin.—Ras Senter has organized an oil well drilling company, and is located at Wichita, Texas.—After serving with the First Engineers throughout the war, Tom Ryan is working with a contracting firm in New York, living at 35 W. 84th Street. Tom participated in the first raid staged by American troops, in the Toul sector, March, 1918.—Cy Medding, Captain Engineers, was married on July 15, shortly after his return from France, to Miss Elizabeth Steele Sherman, Radcliffe, 1917. The ceremony was performed at St. James Episcopal church, Roxbury. Cy is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. He is requested to communicate with the assistant secretary.—Dick Lyons is with the Geological Department of the Sinclair Gulf Oil Co., Fort Worth, Texas.—The last seen of Gus Farnsworth, lieutenant, aviation, was in May, 1919, when he left the Technology Bureau in Paris, with two fair companions.

Clippings note the marriage of Al Hegenberger to Miss Louise Berchtold, on August 12, 1919, at Castle Island. The wedding was the first which has taken place at Fort Independence in a generation or more. Dear old Independence no more.—Dick Lowe is with the Winton Co., in Boston. He writes, “I joined up in the navy, finally got a commission, spent thirteen months at sea, part of the time with the British Grand Fleet, sunk a sub, and saw the Huns surrender; but was in no action, as there was none.” And they ask, “Who did win the war?”—“Dud” Bell (Dudley E.) has resigned from the army to accept the second vice presidency of the Hohlfield Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., makers of hammocks, couch hammocks, and Turkish towels. He was prominent in the recent political fight in Bristol, Pa., and has contributed to the local press several articles on the high cost of living, which have excited very favorable editorial comment.—Lewis W. Douglas, 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery (91st division) was cited by General Pershing for “exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service at Epinonville, France” (Meuse-Argonne offensive); and was decorated with the Belgian War Cross for gallantry at the battle of Audenarde. Douglas trained in the United States at the Presidio and at Camp Lewis. Ken Bell has been in Bridgeton, Maine, during the summer, assisting Colonel Billy Walker.—The Distinguished Service Cross went to Penn Brooks, for gallantry in action at Pont Maugis, France, on November 7, 1918. Penn was with the 1st Engineers throughout the war, and saw severe fighting, especially when the regiment was functioning as infantry. Among other actions, he was in the famous 1st Division attack which cleared the east bank of the Aire River (Meuse-Argonne Offensive) and

permitted the "pinching out" of the Germans in the Argonne Forest proper. After the armistice, Penn was at the Sorbonne University in Paris. He is now Works Manager for the John Curtin Corporation of New York.

T. W. Burkhart and Gordon Shand are assistant naval constructors at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard.—Ted Bernard is purchasing agent for the Riverside Boiler Works, Cambridge. He is living at 1423 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.—The engagement of Sidney S. Batchelder and Miss Chestina Josephine Redman, of Dedham, was announced early in September. Sid served eighteen months with the Royal Air Force and with American Aviation Forces.—C. E. Low was married on September 17, to Miss Edna May Rowell of Philadelphia, and will live at 4611 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. During the war, Low was a junior inspector in the navy, stationed at Camden, N. J.; he is now with the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Philadelphia.—Mac McGrady is assistant superintendent of the Massasoit Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass. As a prominent member of the American Legion post there, he is continuing his former habit of leading parades in the Spindle City. It is said that he is keeping up his reputation as a committee promotor.—Dick McLaughlin is with the Goodyear Tire Co., his address is 628 E. Buchtel Avenue, Akron, Ohio.—Worthen Proctor is lieutenant, Ordnance Department, stationed at Bridgeport, Conn.—Bert Canby is with the duPont Company; he has just announced his engagement to the young lady whom he hopes to marry. Probably if he reads this, he will send us her name.—Alan Sullivan is in the research laboratory of the Carborundum Co., at Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baker of Jamaica Plain have announced the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Elizabeth, to John R. Ramsbottom, Course VI. Ramsbottom was with the "heavies" seven months in France, and returned to the United States with the rank of major. He is connected with an electric light and power company in New York.—Leslie Hoffman and R. C. Sylvander are with the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

Paul Leonard has just returned to New York after touring the Berkshires in his car (Ford). He is now General Manager of the John Curtin Corporation, New York City. This accounts for current reports that the Tech Club is trembling with unknown righteousness.—Blondy Dowell writes "shipbuilding is just as good as ever, and the only work I have ever been interested in."—Dutch duPont is designing a factory for the Cadillac Motor Car Company, at Detroit, Mich. Dutch seems to have the class baby, but other claimants to this distinction are requested to submit pertinent data.—Bill Eddy is threatening "to enter the bond business." Look out for Federal agents and keep the stuff well hidden, William.—A. C. Carlton and W. A. Clark are still in the army; the former with the 3rd Infantry on the Border; and the latter with Company A, 3d Engineers, at Corregidor Island, Philippines.—Johnnie DeBell has resigned his commission in Field Artillery, announced his engagement, and entered the employ of the John Curtin Corporation, New York, all in one month. And she has a real ring this time!!!!—George Igleheart left the navy, and is now with the Ingersoll Rand Company, at Caston, Pa.—After serving with the 2d Division as 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, throughout the war, Stan Dunning has left the service and is going into business with his father.—Art Keating is still at 893 Seaview Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., (note the address) as assistant chief engineer of the Bridgeport Stamping Co.—We beg to announce, David E. Waite was married September 20, at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Marjorie Seward, and will reside at 21 Whitman Road, Worcester.—And also—Lookit!

"Miss Bertha D. Schlichting of Roxbury and William B. Collearey of Forest Hills were married at Forest Hills by Rev. William Casey."—Boston Advertiser. Sergeant Walter A. Moore, who saw service with the 1st Division, and was cited

for bravery at the battle of Cantigny, May 28, 1918, is now an assistant military instructor at Boston University.—Captain Arthur R. Brooks, Distinguished Service Cross, and the only "Tech Ace," is still in the air service and is trying the breezes of Kelly Field at present. Ray has six official and four unofficial victories to his credit and perhaps he will not admit it, but we think he hopes to collar a few "Mexes" along the Border.—The Course IV twins are now separated: F. L. is doing government work in aerodynamic research at the Institute and W. B. is in Akron with the Firestone Tires. Both say "no more design for me." Yes, the last name in each case is "Ford."—Clark Robinson, IV, is an art director with the Famous Players Moving Picture Co.—Phil Cristal, I, captain Engineers, is now in France as a student officer.

News is received of the marriage of Miss Mildred Elizabeth Brock and Edward Hutchinson, Course IV. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Brock, and the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Hutchinson. He recently returned from duty overseas, where he served as a lieutenant in the United States army.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson will spend their honeymoon touring the White Mountains. Late in October they will settle for the winter in Taunton.

Jimmie Wallis, Jr., XV, who as a captain, Coast Artillery Corps, attached to the Air Service, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and also received a special citation from General Pershing, is now working as assistant sales engineer of the Sullivan Machinery Company, at Claremont, New Hampshire.—Jesse A. Rogers is back at the Institute taking Course II.—Fred A. Stearns, II, is now an instructor in a mechanical engineering laboratory.—Harry Seymour, II, is now a captain, Coast Artillery Corps, and according to the latest advices, is stationed in the Philippines.—Louis E. Wyman, XI, is now back as a senior at Tech. He was formerly a 1st lieutenant of Engineers, being seventeen months in France with the 1st Engineers of the 1st division.—H. W. Hamilton, VII, who was during the war a captain of the Sanitary Corps in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, is now located with the White Tar Company, Incorporated, of New Jersey, at 56 Vesey Street, New York City.—J. F. Dunbar, Jr., XV, is with J. Frank Dunbar Company, lumber brokers, New York City.—V. L. S. Hafner, IV, is with Nathan Myer, architect, R. 910 Woolworth Building, New York City.—"Ham" Wood is back in Boston doing some unknown work and is living at the Sigma Chi House.—D. G. Tarpley, IV, is with Carrere & Hastings, architects, New York City.—Frank Kline, IV, may be located at the Technology Club.—Word has been received of the death of Lieut. Reid H. Haslam, 104th Aero Squadron, who was killed on August 23, at San Antonio, Texas, when his plane crashed two hundred feet to the ground. The accident was particularly sad because, at the time, Haslam was expecting early discharge from the service and return to civil life. Haslam was born in Hyde Park in 1896. He prepared at the Hyde Park High School, and studied mechanical engineering at the Institute. He has been in the Aviation Service since November 5, 1918.

Capt. Joe Paul Gardner, IV, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm.

Neal Tourtellote, Course XV, option 4, is said to be still leading the lazy life of a "wagon soldier" at the Presidio of San Francisco. Neal was formerly assistant to the inspector-general at Claremont and according to reports, discovered a Canadian nurse. How did she get in the American Army?

H. E. Lobdell, IV, is publicity manager of the Technology Educational Endowment Fund.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

1918

DAVID M. MCFARLAND, Secretary, 626 South High Street, West Chester, Pa.

Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Kenyon Roper was killed in action September 14, 1918. For some time he had been reported missing in action. The death of Robert A. Mackay in action is also reported. Francis L. Long, II, died February 5, 1919, of influenza while employed at the Charlestown Navy Yard as ship draughtsman.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lemp announce the marriage of their daughter, Boudy, to Mr. John Blossom Woodward on Tuesday, September 9, 1918, Erie, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward will be at home after January 1, 322 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J. They were both members of Course IV at the Institute.

At the home of Mr. Oren C. Sanborn, Winchester, Mass., on June 25, 1919, Mrs. Jeaneatte M. Clapp was married to Franklin Van Zelm. Van Zelm was a member of Course IV and will be remembered as the cartoonist for several Technology publications.

At St. James Episcopal Church, North Cambridge, on September 16, 1919, Miss Ethel Eleanor Lacey was married to Lieut. Albert Haertlein, U. S. A., of St. Louis. Lieutenant Haertlein was recently discharged from the engineering corps and is an instructor of civil engineering at Harvard. They will reside in Cambridge.

Mr. Stanley K. Cooper, II, is now with the United States Conditioning and Testing Co. engaged in research work on textile materials.

J. W. Kennard and C. E. Tucker both of Course VI, are instructors in the Electrical Engineering Department.

Among the 1918 men who have returned to the Institute were noticed K. L. Ford, X, F. A. Travers, X, G. H. Porter, X, W. P. Ryan, X, O. G. Lufkin, XV, R. Sargent, II, E. Rogal, VI, G. R. White, XV, E. A. Mead, X, E. F. Rossman, II, C. E. Linscott, V, H. C. Stephens, III, W. H. Turner, III, H. M. Blank, XV, N. Dawson, XI, D. D. Warner, XV, J. C. Irwin, Jr., X, H. L. Wirt, XIII, and M. A. Loucks, II.

T. M. Knowland and H. C. Weber are at the Institute working for Dr. Lewis.

The following changes of address: Jacob Young, 65 Johnson Avenue, Winthrop, Mass.; Victor L. S. Haffner, 3 West 69th Street, New York, N. Y.; K. L. Hsueh, Alumni Association, Nanyang College, Shanghai, China; J. W. B. Kennard, 15 Folsom Street, Dorchester, Mass.; John R. Longley, 10510 S. Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Edward A. Mead, 484 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.; Takanaga Mitsui, 2 Suido-cho Koishikawa, Tokio, Japan.; En Chao Miao S. K. Yuen, 853 U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China; Capt. M. M. Read, Fort Amador, Canal Zone.; J. E. Rowe, 326 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

The engagement of Marguerite Waggett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Waggett, Melrose Highlands, to Royal Barry Wills, son of Mrs. George A. Wills of Melrose is announced.

Miss Waggett was graduated from Miss Wheelock's Kindergarten Training School in 1916. Wills is a graduate of Technology, class of 1918. He is in business in Boston.

At the Institute Wills studied architectural engineering and was a member of Lambda Chi Alpha.

About fifty undergraduate members of the class of 1918, who left to enter the service during the war, and are at present completing their courses at the Institute, formed an organization today to be known as "The War Class of 1918." The follow-

ing officers were elected: president, D. D. Warner, formerly a lieutenant in the Air Service and who won a Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action; vice-president, J. W. Clarkson; secretary, D. M. Mcfarland; treasurer, W. P. Ryan.

Dean Burton spoke at the meeting, giving his approval of the organization. The class will take its place in Institute activities and as several former track men are among the number, it will probably be heard from in the spring.

At a meeting of the former members of the Class of 1918, who are present in the Institute this year, Donald Warner was elected president of this group of men. Warner was formerly a lieutenant in the Air Service and was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for bravery in action.

Dean Alfred E. Burton welcomed the men back and said he thought it would be a great policy to keep up the class spirit and to keep such an organization of former 1918 men at the Institute.

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.

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### 1919

E. R. SMOLEY, Secretary, Horse Head Inn, Palmerton, Pa.

#### Every Man's Job — Work for the Technology Educational Fund.

Only one hundred and thirty-six members of Class '19 have sent in their replies to the War Records Committee. Is the Class of 1919 in back of this committee?

The following newsy letter was received from Horace D. White, 110 Clinton Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.:

I spent the first six months of this year with the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Bethlehem, Pa., as a draftsman on warship hulls.

I am now with the Sanitary District of Chicago, working on the design and building of sewage treatment plants and pumping stations.

Roger Hall and R. S. Smith both of Course XI are here with me. We also see M. P. Smith, who is resident engineer on a road construction job at Geneva, Ill., for the state. Walt. Walworth, F. Horton, Harrey Stiller, L. A. Gillett are with the Illinois Highway Commission in various parts of the state. I left Fred Hewes at Bethlehem where he is doing estimating work for the Bethlehem Steel Bridge Co. E. Mirabelli was taking the McClintic Marshall Co's. structural course at Pittsburgh when I heard from him last. Henry Wilson is also taking a similar course given by the Bethlehem Bridge Co., at Steelton, Pa.

I should like to receive the addresses of the above mentioned members of the class and any news that would be of interest in these columns.

Paul Sheeline dropped a friendly line stating that he was at present back at the 'Stute.

Chester Stewart, X, writes in that he is about to sail for Stockholm, Sweden. The following from "The Tech" explains what Chester, out of modesty, did not have in his letter:

Chester C. Stewart '19, Course X, is one of ten exchange students appointed by the American-Scandinavian Foundation to study in Sweden in exchange with ten Scandinavians who are to study in this country. Stewart, together with three others will study chemistry; two men will study each of the following subjects: Hydro-electric Engineering, Forestry and Metallurgy. The purpose of the foundation is to replace the former domination of German education and institutions of learning by an interchange of students with the United States.

Chester adds:

Al Richards X is still in Brooklyn and Bob Bolan is doing some graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

From the Boston "Traveler:"

Israel Maizlish, son of Mrs. Sophia Maizlish, 40 Blossom street, Lynn, has been appointed a professor at the University of Iowa, and left yesterday to assume his new duties.

Maizlish has resided in Lynn 10 years, coming to that city from Russia. He was educated in the public schools there, graduating from Lynn English High, class of 1915. He won the gold medal for being the smartest scholar in the school.

He graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology last June with the B. S. and M. S. degrees. At Iowa, in addition to his teaching, he will study for the Ph. D. degree. During the war he was enrolled in the students' army corps.

The Chronicle-Telegraph, Pittsburgh, Pa., says:

Canners in the Philippine Islands need machinery and are seeking the kind made in Pittsburgh. M. F. Lichauco, of Manila, arrived here yesterday for that purpose. He is at the William Penn Hotel and incidentally will study American methods of operation while he is in this country. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

F. E. Chafin<sup>re</sup> received the following writeup in the Boston "Herald":

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Birss Dempsey of Dorchester to Mr. Frederick Evarts Claflin of Marlboro and Boston. Miss Dempsey, who is the daughter of Mrs. Barbara Birss Dempsey, formerly of Chicago, and Mr. Claflin, who is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Claflin of Marlboro, is a former Tech student and athlete and has but recently received his discharge from the army aviation corps.

Will the following kindly send their addresses: H. N. Shapero, P. M. Shaw, I. Lichter, V. B. Ching, W. J. Long, G. F. Beers, H. C. Wills, H. B. Blumberg, W. W. Boyer, T. M. Loyd, H. W. Best, A. F. O'Donnell, A. G. Richards, A. A. Cook?

Fill out and send in YOUR blank for the Technology War Record Book.